

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Garnet

other name/site number: Garnet Ghost Town; Garnet Historic District; 24GN540

2. Location

street & number: 11 mi. N of jct. US 90 and Bear Gulch Rd., Bureau of Land Management not for publication: n/a

city/town: Garnet vicinity: n/a

state: Montana code: MT county: Granite code: 039 zip code: 59832

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency or bureau

(☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ see continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ see continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ see continuation sheet

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ see continuation sheet

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
			Contributing	Noncontributing	
X	private	X	building (s)		
	public - local		district	79	4
	public - State	X	site	50	0
X	public - Federal	X	structure	53	0
			object	0	0
				182	4
Name of related multiple property listing			Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register		
N/A			N/A		

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Hotel

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

COMMERCE/TRADE

Industry/Processing/Extraction: extractive facility

Current Functions:

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor Recreation

LANDSCAPE: Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Other: Vernacular

Other: Log and Frame Structures

Materials:

foundation: STONE - fieldstone pier, mortared stone; CONCRETE - concrete pier

walls: WOOD - unhewn log, interiorly hewn log, frame building with false front, vertical board and batten, horizontal plank siding, horizontal shiplap siding, clapboard siding, vertical board on board siding; CHINKING - caulk and pole, pole and ¼ pole with cement, mud daub, concrete; NOTCHING - saddle, V-notch, half-dovetail

roof: ASPHALT - roll; WOOD - board on board, shake shingle, plank; METAL - corrugated metal

other: stovepipe chimney, log pole porches, outhouses, sheds

Narrative Description

Description of Resources

Garnet Ghost Town (24GN540) is located in the northernmost tip of Granite County in western Montana, nestled in the Garnet Range of the Rocky Mountains, approximately 40 miles east-southeast of Missoula, Montana and 14 miles northwest of Drummond, Montana. Located on the slopes of the Garnet Range, the property's legal location falls within Section 3, Township 12 North, Range 14 West and Section 2, Township 12 North, Range 14 West in Granite County, Montana and rests at an elevation ranging from 5850 feet to 6600 feet. The town of Garnet is situated at the north end of the narrow confines of First Chance Gulch, which runs south into Bear Gulch containing Bear Creek that in turn winds southward and drains into the Clark Fork River near Bearmouth, Montana.

The physical remains of 83 buildings, 48 structures, and 55 cultural features (sites) lie within an area approximately one half mile wide and three quarters of a mile long where a number of patented lode claims between Elk Creek and Bear Creek were located between 1870 and 1920. The majority of standing buildings reside at the north end of First Chance Gulch, while many of the mining features and structures spread east, west, and south from the town. Established in the 1890s, the town of Garnet functioned as a residential and commercial center for the area through the Great Depression. Today there are few residents living in the area and no commercial businesses in the town. Currently the Bureau of Land Management oversees the town and immediate area for its historical and recreational importance.

Initially, gold mining was not economically advantageous in the higher elevations of the Garnet Range. Transportation and technology problems limited the amount of gold removed from the mountainous region.¹ Still, prospectors in small numbers found their way up the gulches and established placer operations in the late 1860s. Many of those early placer miners dug test holes for hard rock (lode) exploration and in the process removed small amounts of ore, thus establishing the basis for later lode mining operations. In the 1890s the price of silver dropped, revitalizing interest in exploration for gold in and throughout the mountains surrounding Garnet. Industrial advances and transportation improvements contributed to economic development of the area and the establishment of Garnet as a town to support the miners and mining related extraction activities.

The majority of the significant historic features in the Garnet District were constructed and used between 1895 and 1948. After the discovery of a major gold vein at the Nancy Hanks mine in 1896, miners flocked to the area and filed claims on most of the available land in the gulch. These new residents quickly erected buildings and structures to support a community completely dependent on mineral extraction.

Garnet did not have any official street or block names and construction appeared to be unplanned.² Photographs taken between 1898 and 1910 reveal a thriving business district lining both sides of the main street complete with boardwalks.

Generally, the commercial, one and two story buildings constructed on the main street in the 1890s exhibited gable roofs, wooden siding, and false fronts. Residential dwellings consisted primarily of one-story log buildings topped with gable roofs. In 1912, a catastrophic fire destroyed a row of commercial buildings and some residences. During the Great Depression, people reoccupied the town and either reoccupied some of the old buildings or built new ones. These historic features dating between 1934 and 1940 reflect limited new construction and abandonment processes during the Great Depression. All but a few of the buildings remaining in Garnet are good examples of unaltered vernacular architecture typical of western mining towns developed from the late 19th century through the mid- 20th century, with the former period having excellent representation. Fifty of the seventy-eight contributing buildings were constructed before 1900; eight between 1900 and 1912, and the remaining twenty during the mining revival of the 1930s.

Located within a mile of the town, the district's mines and mills are scattered across the area. Few photographs illustrate mining areas, but structural and cultural remains provide evidence of buildings formerly present at the various mine sites. Most shafts and adits are in some state of collapse, but often, original timber supports are still visible.

Overall, the condition of the buildings at Garnet is good, primarily due to the vigilant administration of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM implemented a preservation program in 1972, which entailed stabilizing buildings within the Garnet town site. Stabilization actions taken on the buildings are described under individual feature descriptions. To date, no stabilization has occurred outside of the town.

(SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria: A, C and D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

Significant Person(s):

Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American

Areas of Significance: EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT, INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,
ENGINEERING, ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic – Non-Aboriginal
Period(s) of Significance: 1895-1948

Significant Dates: 1895-1898, 1912, 1934, 1941, 1947, 1948

Architect/Builder: Ole Dahl (Dahl Saloon, A.K.A. Ole's and "The Joint,") and Dahl House; Robert Moore (Kelly's Saloon); Judson and Blaisdell (F.A. Davey Store); John and Winifred Wells (Wells Hotel); Hugh Hannifen (Hannifen House)

¹ Historical Research Associates (HRA) William A. Babcock, Daniel F. Gallacher, and Pamela Liggett, *Historical Resources Study: Garnet Ghost Town, Montana* (Bureau of Land Management, Butte District Office, Butte, Montana, 1982) p.64.

² HRA. *Historical Resources Study: Garnet Ghost Town, Montana*. p.65.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Garnet Ghost Town meets the National Register Criterion A for its quality of significance relating to the history of the American western mining frontier, with buildings, structures and sites that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The significant dates include 1895-1898, when settlement near the newly constructed Mitchell-Mussigbrod stamp mill located at the apex of First Chance Gulch commenced and led to the formation of the mining camp known as Mitchell, later renamed as Garnet (1896), and a subsequent building boom there after discovery of a rich vein of gold at the Nancy Hanks mine. By 1898, the boom began fading as gold deposits became more difficult to find and extract. Still, the community of Garnet remained the principal population and production center within the Garnet Mountain Range. In 1912, a calamitous fire occurred during the fall of that year which destroyed a major portion of the buildings that lined the town's business district. Struggling to hang on as a town during the 1920s with just a few families remaining, the New Deal policies of the 1930's, most specifically the government's support of gold prices enacted in 1934, brought a rebirth to Garnet as mines reopened and miners returned to work and to repopulate the community. America's entrance into World War II in 1941 made that date significant in Garnet's history as regulations and restrictions on the use of dynamite and the lure of defense jobs drained the mining town of its population and shut down mines. Nineteen forty-seven and 1948 mark the transformation of Garnet into a "ghost town," as the result of the death of Frank A. Davey, its last full-time merchant, and the sale of his holdings at auction.

Garnet, with its wealth of buildings exhibiting good integrity of design and embodying the distinctive characteristics of the architecture and methods of construction familiar on the western mining frontier, is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. Under Criterion C, Garnet embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. Garnet retains sufficient integrity of design, location, setting, and workmanship to convey its historic appearance as a representative example of late 19th and early to mid 20th century mining town architecture. Native materials and simple construction methods illustrate the purpose of Garnet; a town built for the purpose of mineral extraction, not aesthetics. Enough of the district remains to convey the feeling of a mining town with commercial and residential sections. Garnet also retains the remains of mines -- with associated buildings, prospect pits, and the archaeological remains of other buildings, structures, and features. When compared to other districts in the range, Garnet has the broadest representation of property types with good to fair integrity. All extant buildings are good examples illustrating basically unaltered vernacular architecture typical of mining towns in the late 19th and early to mid 20th century.

Garnet is eligible under National Register Criterion D in that it has undergone archeological investigations that have yielded information important to the history and prehistory of the mining community. Mining sites, structures and cultural scatter, not yet thoroughly examined, are spread throughout the district and have excellent potential to yield additional information in regard to life in a high mountain mining community. Garnet has clearly yielded information important in history by its "actual physical material of cultural resources."³ This physical information augments available written document sources and provides an important resource for researching and investigating numerous significant historical topics. In addition to the archaeological research conducted in the 1980s and 1990s, numerous building ruins, trash dumps, privy locations, and mining features constitute existing archaeological sites in the immediate Garnet area. Most of these recorded features are believed to possess good integrity as archaeological deposits.

The Garnet Ghost Town Historic District is significant for its connection with some of the earliest mining properties in Montana Territory, with placer gold being discovered in Bear Gulch six miles south down the mountain in 1865 and subsequent prospectors immediately fanning out to work the upper gulches, including First Chance, where the town of Garnet formed in 1895. At the same time as the Bear Gulch strikes, miners discovered rich placer deposits on the north drainage of the Garnet Range in the Elk Creek area, 1 ½ miles east of Garnet. Prospectors from both sides of the ridges began pursuing the mother lode from which the placer gold originated and from where deposits broke off and washed down into Elk and Bear drainages. That pursuit of over thirty years bore fruit with Samuel Ritchey's discovery of the rich Nancy Hanks vein in 1896, an unearthing that triggered a building "boom" for the fledgling town of Mitchell, soon renamed Garnet.

Garnet is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic places under Criterion A for its association with exploration and settlement representative of the broad events that made up the western mining frontier. Though never producing the tonnage of gold that its contemporaries at Bannack, Virginia City, Helena or Butte did, Garnet took its place as the last of the 19th Century Montana "boom" towns associated with the American dream of "striking it rich," and became the predominant mining center of the Garnet Range. It is representative of the tenacity of miners such as Samuel Ritchey and Henry Grant, who worked placer operations in a dry, isolated mountain setting while searching for and dreaming of the hard rock lode development that would occur later. Garnet is an example of a mining town that might not have happened without the technical expertise of mining engineers such as Dr. Peter Mussigbrod and the financial investment of his partner, Dr. Armistead Mitchell and Peter's father, Dr. Charles Mussigbrod, who together, constructed a stamp mill at the First Chance Gulch site to process the rich ore hauled to the surface from the Nancy Hanks and other mines in and around Garnet. The success of the town is representative of the development potential of high elevation mining partially made possible by 19th Century advances in transportation delivery systems such as the railroad and mountain road

³ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin No.15 (Washington, DC, 1998).

construction in western Montana. Garnet is also connected with the history of early union activity in Montana with a strong local affiliate of Butte's Western Federation of Miners negotiating wage and other worker benefits, and playing a significant role in the social scene of the high mountain mining town. (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS)

9. Major Bibliographic References

(See continuation sheet)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been made.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark

Primary Location of Additional Data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
☒ Federal agency
___ Local government

___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

___ University
___ Other – Specify Repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 134 Acres

UTM References:

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing	Description
A	12	321524.33	5188797.33	NW Boundary Point
B	12	321572.76	5188871.86	N Boundary Point
C	12	321788.98	5188966.71	N Boundary Point
D	12	321971.62	5188983.97	NE Boundary Point
E	12	322024.90	5188631.89	E Boundary Point
F	12	322017.56	5188446.44	E Boundary Point
G	12	322414.20	5188298.18	E Boundary Point
H	12	322399.77	5187812.98	SE Boundary Point
I	12	322230.31	5187924.63	S Boundary Point
J	12	322281.49	5188043.64	S Boundary Point
K	12	321874.81	5188186.31	S Boundary Point
L	12	321824.75	5188095.04	S Boundary Point
M	12	321437.97	5188259.12	S Boundary Point
N	12	321301.94	5188248.87	SW Boundary Point
O	12	321279.42	5188427.17	W Boundary Point
P	12	321303.30	5188505.12	W Boundary Point
Q	12	321608.87	5188590.07	N Boundary Point
R	12	321618.17	5188371.64	N Boundary Point
S	12	321620.02	5188593.09	W Boundary Point
T	12	321764.98	5188629.15	NW Boundary Point
U	12	321714.91	5188803.83	NW Boundary Point
V	12	321553.38	5188756.74	NW Boundary Point

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)):

Township	Range	Section	Lot	MS
12N	14W	2	6	NA
12N	14W	3	12	NA
12N	14W	3	13	NA
12N	14W	3	14	NA
12N	14W	3	16	NA
12N	14W	3	25	NA
12N	14W	3	28	NA
12N	14W	3	11	NA
12N	14W	3	NA	5521
12N	14W	3	NA	5853
12N	14W	3	NA	6970
12N	14W	3	NA	6971
12N	14W	3	NA	6972
12N	14W	3	NA	6973
12N	14W	3	NA	6975
12N	14W	3	23	NA
12N	14W	3	24	NA

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)):

T12N. R14W. Sections 2 NW1/4 of the SW1/4, Section 3 NE1/4.

Verbal Boundary Description

The town of Garnet is located in the northwest portion of this area. The nomination boundary includes portions of Sections 2 and 3, of Township 12N Range 14W. The boundary of the Garnet Historic District is shown as a polygon delineating the district on the accompanying USGS 7.5 minute Elevation Mountain, Montana (1965) map.

Boundary Justification

During the 1989 Historic Resource Survey, Jerry Clark gathered data supporting a logical boundary for the Garnet Ghost Town Historic District NRHP nomination. This nomination is currently confined to public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and those lands owned by the Garnet Preservation Association (GPA), and private individuals (2 properties). Using a boundary for this nomination that makes sense historically, the BLM defines the district to include an area roughly 3/4 of a mile long and 1/2 mile wide in the Garnet Range where a number of patented lode claims between Elk Creek and Bear Creek were located between 1870 and 1920. The town of Garnet was established in the mid 1890s and became a residential and commercial center for the area through the Great Depression.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jerry Clark, Terri Wolfgram, Maria Craig and Allan J Mathews
organization: Bureau of Land Management
street & number: 3255 Fort Missoula Road
City or town: Missoula

state: Montana

date: November 24, 2009
telephone: (406) 329-3914
zip code: 59804

Property Owner

name/title: Bureau of Land Management
street & number: 5001 Southgate Drive
city or town: Billings

state: Montana

telephone: (406) 896-5214
zip code: 59107

name/title: Garnet Preservation Association
street & number: 3255 Fort Missoula Road
city or town: Missoula

state: Montana

telephone: (406) 329-3914
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name/ title: Al and Gloria Wahlin
street & number: 4141 Frog Water Road
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state: Washington

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name/title: Keith and Louella Luoma
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Description of Resources

The history of the majority of the buildings is unknown. The buildings in the town were never mapped historically. Although the buildings were built on surveyed and patented mining claims, the surveyors did not draw the location of the buildings when mapping the mining claim, in most cases. In addition, the surveyors did not mention the town in their notes. Information about the buildings comes from pictures and oral histories with one exception – the Wells Hotel. The Grand Opening celebration for the Wells Hotel made front page news in the local newspaper – the Bear Mountain News – in 1898.

Dahl House (Feature 1) and Associated Outbuildings (Features 1a, 1b and 1c) (4 contributing buildings)

The Dahl House is a one-story log building located on Lot 13 of Section 3. The house measures 30 feet long by 30 feet wide, is L-shaped, and sits on a concrete pier foundation. The building consists of two rooms – a large room in the north half and a smaller room to the south. The large room is divided by a wooden partition approximately 3 feet high. The other room is the kitchen. The floors are made of wood. The gable roof is covered with asphalt roll roofing. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits caulk daubing and pole chinking, while logs abut corner posts. The main entrance to the building is in the south wall. A porch which was added on by the Dahls sometime prior to 1960 covers the entryway.⁴ There is another door in the north wall which leads into the kitchen. There are eight windows in the building: one large fixed 1-light that used to be a 6-light sliding window, one small fixed 1-light and one 1-light sliding in the south wall, one 1-light sliding in the west wall, two sliding 1-light in the north wall, and one fixed 1-light in the east wall. Along the east wall is a small attached and framed in porch that leads to the kitchen. Currently, there is a modern wood stove and stovepipe chimney in the larger room that provides heat for the Dahl home.

Associated with the Dahl House are three outbuildings located on Lot 3 of Section 13, on the amended 751 Placer Claim (MS 751AM) and the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). Feature 1a, a shed, measures 12 feet long by 12 feet wide, is clad with horizontal plank siding, and covered by a shed roof. A door provides access through the east wall. There are three windows: one 1-light fixed in the west wall, one 1-light fixed in the north wall, and one 1-light fixed in the south wall. Two sides of the shed (south and west walls) are made of logs. The north and east walls are frame.

Feature 1b, the second outbuilding, measures 15 feet long by 12 feet wide. The walls are clad with horizontal plank siding and a shed roof covers the building. In the south wall is a doorway and in the east wall is one window. This building may have served as a garage. A small amount of trash is scattered between the buildings.

Feature 1c, the third outbuilding, is an outhouse measuring 6 feet long by 4 feet wide. Roof construction is shed style with board on board planks. Horizontal plank siding covers the exterior of the wooden frame building. The outhouse has an entrance in the south wall.

Ollie Dahl constructed the home and outbuildings in the late 1930s and he and his wife, Marian, moved into the home in 1938. Mr. Dahl operated one of two saloons in Garnet during this time period.⁵

In 1987, the Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association initiated stabilization measures on the Dahl home which included “in-kind” installation of concrete and stone foundation piers and the replacement of sill logs, floor joists, and the floor. In 1988, 2002 and 2008, the asphalt roofing was replaced.⁶ The cabin is used in the summer to house Bureau of Land Management volunteers and in the winter by cabin renters.

⁴ Bureau of Land Management (BLM) photo collection. Missoula BLM Field Office.

⁵ Marian Dahl, and daughter Marjorie (Maggie) Wilson interviewed by Gloria and Al Wahlin on December 30, 1983 in Tacoma Washington. 1. (Transcript 60 pages, available at BLM Missoula Field Office).

⁶ BLM Maintenance files. BLM Missoula Field Office.

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Building Site (Feature 2) (1 contributing site)

Feature 2 is a large depression measuring 19 feet long by 16 feet wide located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Associated with the depression are rock rubble, wooden planks, a barrel hoop, and clear glass fragments. Although no portion of the structure remains, photographs of the area and Mary Jane Adams Morin's oral history information suggest the site is associated with the carpenter shop that collapsed in 1971.⁷

Trash Scatter (Feature 3) (1 contributing site)

Feature 3 is a trash scatter encompassing an area measuring 33 feet long by 16 feet wide located in the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Historic artifacts present include bricks, logs, wooden planks, rubber, clear glass fragments, metal pipe, melted amber glass, charred timber, and corrugated metal roofing.

Building Site (Feature 4) (1 contributing site)

Feature 4 is a leveled area measuring 20 feet long by 16 feet wide located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). According to historic photographs, this leveled area contained a barn built between 1895 and 1900. According to a slide picture taken in the winter of 1973, the building collapsed that winter.⁸ No building materials or other evidence of a building remain at this area. It may have been associated with Feature 5.

Livery Stable (Feature 5) (1 contributing building)

The Livery Stable is a one-story log building located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). The stable measures 25 feet long by 17 feet wide and is rectangular shaped with a wood plank floor. A gable roof covered with board-on-board planks protects the building. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of this windowless building exhibits saddle notching. The north wall displays a centrally located Dutch door.

Constructed between 1895 and 1900, former residents of Garnet identified this building as the Davis Livery Stable. Additionally, residents claimed F.A. Davey used the building as a stable during the operation of his freight business.⁹

⁷ BLM photo collection. BLM Missoula and Interview with Mary Jane (Adams) Morin by Gloria Wahlin on December 4, 1984 at Mary Jane's house in Missoula, Montana for Oral History 220. Transcript 44 pages. Available at BLM Missoula Field Office.

⁸ BLM photo collection. Missoula Field Office.

⁹ Morin interview 1984; Frank Fitzgerald interview by Darla Bruner on October 4, 1999. BLM Missoula Field Office.

NOTE: Frank Fitzgerald and Mary Jane Adams Morin were both born in Garnet; Frank in 1912 at (Feature 105) and Mary Jane in 1917 at (Feature 18). Throughout the years since the BLM began managing Garnet in the early 1970s, they both have provided a wealth of information regarding the history and the physical aspects of the town. Frank, whose father owned a hotel and saloon in Garnet volunteered in the Visitor's Center for years and Mary Jane still attends Garnet Day celebrations and continues to be a valuable source of information. She is connected with an earlier generation of Garnet residents by the fact that her mother operated a boarding house in Missoula after leaving Garnet in 1927. Renters at her establishment included Billy Liberty, Garnet's blacksmith and stage driver. Night after night, Mary Jane listened to her mother and Billy relate stories about the very early days of Garnet. Frank Fitzgerald met with John Ellingsen during the 1970s and provided him with early descriptions of the town and details about the various commercial and residential buildings which he utilized in preparing "The Buildings of Garnet," in 1970 and "A Management Plan - Report of the Curator of Garnet, Montana for the BLM" in 1972. Many of Fitzgerald's and Morin's stories have been corroborated by numerous other former residents of Garnet. (see "The People of Garnet"). Mary Jane and Frank served as a major source for Helen Hammond's 1983 history *Garnet, Montana's Last Gold Camp* (Acme Press, Missoula). Frank proofread and commented on the first edition (1983) of the Garnet Preservation Association's and BLM's "Garnet Montana," the visitor's brochure provided to thousands of tourists each year.

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In 1980, the Bureau of Land Management in conjunction with the YACC replaced the roof on the Livery Stable. In 1994, the Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association replaced the sill logs, installed a concrete pier foundation and replaced some of the purlins. Prior to the stabilization, archaeological data recovery occurred. Results of the excavation suggested the Livery Stable may be associated with the stable/barn that was next to it, but not the actual stable since no animal husbandry artifacts were identified. However, more research needs to be done into this assumption. It may be that this building housed the horses and the building next to it (Feature 4) housed the carriages.

Building Site (Feature 6) (1 contributing site)

Feature 6 is a leveled area measuring 15 feet long by 14 feet wide located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Although there are no structural or material remains, the feature is believed to have been the location of a building.

Blacksmith Shop (Feature 7) (1 contributing building)

The Blacksmith Shop, a rectangular shaped one-story log building located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853) measures 22 feet long by 16 feet wide and sits on a fieldstone pier foundation with a dirt floor. Board-on-board roofing covers a gable roof. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking, while logs are V-notched. The north wall contains a double door, providing entry into the dwelling, and one 1-light window. Two 1-light windows appear in the south wall, and one 1-light window in the west wall.

The Blacksmith shop appears to have been constructed sometime between 1895 and 1900. A Garnet bachelor named Billy Liberty worked at the blacksmith shop. In addition to being the town blacksmith, Mr. Liberty worked for F.A. Davey in his freight business.¹⁰

The Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association initiated stabilization measures on the Blacksmith Shop in the 1980s which included installing the fieldstone pier foundation, replacing rotted wall logs, and replacing the roof.

Log Building (Feature 8) and Associated Trash Scatter (Feature 8a) (1 contributing building/1 contributing site)

Feature 8 is a one-story, collapsing log building located in the Garnet Claim (MS 5853) constructed between 1895 and 1912. The building is square shaped, measuring 16 feet long by 16 feet wide. The roof and floor are gone. The building was constructed from unhewn logs that are V-notched. The exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking. The east wall contains a board-and-batten door which provides entry to the building. The south wall contains two windows. No glass remains in the windows.

Feature 8a is an associated trash scatter located in 6 feet wide by 3 feet deep hole in the ground. Historic debris includes 1-inch by 8-inch lumber, a metal bucket, bottle fragments, and large rocks.

Building Site (Feature 9) (1 contributing site)

Feature 9 is a leveled rectangular area measuring 15 feet long by 14 feet wide located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Although there are no structural or material remains, the feature is assumed to have been the location of a building.

Building Site (Feature 10) (1 contributing site)

Feature 10 is a leveled area measuring 33 feet long by 17 feet wide located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Structural remains, including brick and wood, suggest a building once occupied this location.

Honeymoon Cabin (Feature 11) and Associated Outbuilding (Feature 11a) (2 contributing buildings)

The Honeymoon Cabin, located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853), is a one-story log building. The rectangular shaped cabin measures 19 feet long by 15 feet wide. A small remnant of the wood floor still exists in the building. The gable roof is covered with

¹⁰ Helen Hammond. *Garnet, Montana's Last Gold Camp*. (Missoula: Acme Press, 1983). p. 24.

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board on board planking. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits concrete chinking, while logs are V-notched. Located in the west wall is one 4-panel door, which provides entry into the dwelling. There is one double hung window in the west wall and one double hung window in the east wall. Two stovepipe chimney holes are in the roof.

Feature 11a is a two-holed outhouse. The feature measures 5 feet long by 5 feet wide. A flat roof covers the building which is clad with vertical and horizontal plank siding. The entrance is in the west wall.

The Honeymoon Cabin, constructed between 1896 and 1912, was later acquired by F.A. Davey. Former residents indicate that around 1917, Mr. Davey began letting newlyweds live in the cabin rent-free (hence the name, Honeymoon Cabin). Tenants lived in the cabin until a new couple married and needed a place to stay.¹¹

In 1981, the Bureau of Land Management and YACC replaced the roof of the Honeymoon Cabin. In 1993, the Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association initiated stabilization measures on the Honeymoon Cabin which included replacing the foundation, sill logs, and purlins.

McMahan Cabin (Feature 12) and Associated Outbuilding (Feature 12a) (2 contributing buildings)

The McMahan Cabin is a one-story log building constructed sometime after 1912, possibly as late as the 1930s. The cabin is located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853) and Conflict Strip MS 6970. It measures 42 feet long by 18 feet wide and is rectangular shaped. The gable roof is covered with shake shingles. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits pole and ¼ pole chinking with cement daubing, while logs are saddle notched. The main entrance is located in the east wall. A 1-light sliding window and is also located in this wall while a 6-light window is located in the gable. The south wall contains another door and two 1-light sliding windows. The north wall contains one 1-light sliding window. Two stovepipe chimneys provide heat and possibly cooking for the McMahan Cabin. Porches are present on the south and east walls, with the eastern porch extending along the entire wall. The porches have shed roofs supported by log poles. The porch on the east wall was built after 1984. A wood shed is attached to the back or west wall of the cabin. The wood shed is actually more like a porch area that is used to store wood. The corrugated green metal roof extends from the west wall and is supported by three vertical railroad ties. The cabin is privately owned and still in use.

Feature 12a is an outhouse measuring size 6 feet long by 4 feet wide. A gable roof with shake shingles cover the building which is clad with clapboard siding. A vertical plank door provides access through the east wall and small fixed window in the north wall provides light and ventilation. The feature is operational.

The Garnet Preservation Association initiated stabilization measures in 1983 on the McMahan Cabin, which included replacing wall logs and some of the shake shingle roof. The private owners maintain the cabin.

Log Building (Feature 13) (1 contributing building)

Feature 13 is a one-story log building constructed between 1895 and 1912, and located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). The rectangular building measures 26 feet long by 14 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with board on board planking. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub and ¼ pole chinking, while logs are V-notched. A door opening in the east wall provides access into the building. No windows exist in the building walls. A historic photo shows an extended roof line on the north wall which may have been an addition to the building or a porch. Photos taken prior to 1970 show a large opening in the north wall, which may have been an entrance or large window but no roof/porch/addition exists on that wall. After 1970, the opening was filled in with six horizontal logs.

¹¹ John Ellingsen. "The Buildings of Garnet Montana – Drawings of the Historic American Building Survey," Montana Historical Society and the Bureau of Land Management, Helena and Missoula:1970. p. 56.

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Two Adits (Features 14a and 14b) (2 contributing structures)

Feature 14a is a closed adit oriented north-south and its associated waste rock dump located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Though no portal is visible, some structural timbers remain. The adit trench measures 49 feet long by 3 to 7 feet wide by 1 to 6 feet deep. The waste rock dump measures 38 feet long by 38 feet wide by 8 feet deep and contains waste rock from both Feature 14a and 14b. Prior to 2002, the adit was open. In 2002, the adit was filled with polyurethane foam to prevent admittance by the public.

Feature 14b is a collapsed adit oriented southwest-northeast located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). The adit trench measures 23 feet long by 6 feet wide by 2 to 4 feet deep. Though no portal is visible, some structural timbers remain. The waste rock dump measures 38 feet long by 38 feet wide by 8 feet deep and contains waste rock from both features.

Log Building (Feature 15) (1 contributing building)

Feature 15 is a one-story log building constructed between 1895 and 1912, and located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). The rectangular shaped building measures 17 feet long by 11 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with board on board planking. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking, while logs are saddle notched. A doorway is located in the east wall and one fixed window opening is in the south wall. Associated with the building is a small trash scatter.

The Bureau of Land Management initiated stabilization measures in 1981 on the cabin, which included replacing the roof with in-kind materials.

Log Building (Feature 16) and Associated Outbuilding (Feature 16a) (2 contributing buildings)

Feature 16 is a one-story log building constructed between 1895 and 1912 located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). The rectangular shaped building measures 16 feet long by 12 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with board on board planking. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking, while logs are saddle and V-notched. The west wall contains one 4-panel door. Two large openings in the east wall may represent either doorways or window openings. The south wall contains one fixed window opening.

Feature 16a is a two-hole outhouse measuring 6 feet long by 4 feet wide. Roof construction is shed style with board on board planks. Vertical and horizontal plank siding clads the wooden frame building. The entrance is in the east wall.

The Bureau of Land Management initiated stabilization measures on the cabin in 1981, which included replacing the roof with in-kind materials. The outhouse was stabilized with interior bracing by the Bureau of Land Management and Glacier National Park in 2004.

Post Office (Feature 17) (1 contributing building)

The Post Office is a one-story log building constructed between 1896 and 1900 located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). The rectangular shaped building measures 14 feet long by 12 feet wide, and sits on a dressed stone foundation. The gable roof is covered with board on board planks. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking, while logs are saddle notched. One door in the north wall provides entry to the dwelling. Also, in the north wall is a 1-light double hung window. Two holes for stovepipes are visible in the roof.

Originally constructed as a miner's cabin, Nels Seadin assumed the responsibilities as Postmaster and the building became the Post Office in the 1930s. After Mr. Seadin's death in 1939, Walter Moore became the Garnet Postmaster.¹²

¹² Sharon Baldwin (nee SEADIN), accompanied by daughter, Pam Baldwin, interviewed at Hebner Cabin, Garnet, Montana, by Valerie Schafer on August 1, 2003.

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In 1977, the Bureau of Land Management and YACC initiated stabilization measures on the Post Office, which included installation of a stone foundation, the replacement of wall logs, and the repairing the roof with in-kind materials.

Adams House (Feature 18) and Associated Outbuilding (Feature 18a) (2 contributing buildings)

The Adams House is a one-story log building located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). The rectangular shaped house measures 20 feet long by 16 feet wide, and sits on a concrete pier foundation. A wood plank partition wall divides the house into 2 rooms which have wood floors. The roof is side gable construction and covered with board on board planks. Clapboard siding covers the logs on the east and north walls of the house. The east wall has one 4-panel door, which is the main entrance to the dwelling. The second doorway entrance is in the south wall and the door is not original. Four window openings are fixed within the building walls - one 2-light double hung in the north wall, one fixed pane in the west wall, and two 2-light double hung in the east wall. In a 1912 photo, the house was much larger with a front porch on the east wall, two other rooms on the south wall and a picket fence around the house. All of these are gone. What happened to the porch and fence is unknown. According to photos from the 1970s, the additional rooms collapsed.

Feature 18a is a three-hole outhouse associated with the Adams House. It measures 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, is covered by a shed roof topped with board on board planks, and is clad with vertical board and batten siding. The entrance is in the north wall. Two diamond-shaped windows, one in the east wall and one in the west wall provide light and ventilation.

Constructed between 1896 and 1900, the Sam Adams Family lived in this house from 1904 to 1927. Sam Adams was a partner in the Adams and Shieler Grocery Store for several years. When the partnership dissolved, Mr. Adams worked as a carpenter in Garnet until shortly before his death in the late 1920s. Mrs. Jennie Adams operated the Post Office in her home until 1910 and her daughter, Mary Jane, grew up in the house from 1917 until 1927. The family moved to Missoula around the time of Mr. Adams' death. After 1927, Nels Seadin and family moved into the house.¹³

In 1986, the Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association initiated stabilization measures on the Adam's home, which included replacement of the foundation, sill logs, floor, and the roof with in-kind materials. The floor was again replaced in 1987. In 2008, the Bureau of Land Management and Glacier National Park repaired the roof truss system.

Trash Scatter (Feature 19) (1 contributing site)

Feature 19 is a trash scatter encompassing an area measuring 20 feet long by 16 feet wide located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Historic artifacts present include scraps of lumber and window glass fragments.

Building Site (Feature 20) (1 contributing site)

Feature 20 is slightly leveled area located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Because of the nature of the area, it is difficult to determine the exact boundaries. Scattered material including rock rubble, metal pipes, amber glass, and rubber boot parts, suggests a building once occupied this location.

Hawe House (Feature 21) and Associated Outbuilding and Trash Scatter (Features 21a and 21b) (2 contributing buildings/1 contributing site)

The Hawe House is a frame, one-story building located on Lot 28. It was constructed in the 1930s during renewed mining activity in Garnet. The rectangular shaped house measures 38 feet long by 15 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with roll roofing. The walls are covered with novelty siding. The two-room building has an attached front porch area and kitchen area on the north wall of the building, a low-pitch saltbox style roof covers the porch and kitchen area. There is one doorway in the north wall that leads to the porch and kitchen area. The east wall contains a 4-panel door and two 1-light sliding windows. The south wall contains one 1-light sliding window and the west wall contains two 1-light sliding windows. One stovepipe projects from the roof.

¹³ Mary Jane Adams Morin interviewed by Darla Bruner at Visitor's Center at Garnet, Montana October 4, 1999.

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Feature 21a is an associated two-hole outhouse. Interestingly, one of the holes displays a smaller diameter than the other, suggesting possible use by a child. The shed style roof is covered with board on batten planks. Cladding is horizontal planking.

Feature 21b consists of a 15 feet long by 10 feet wide scattering of trash located to the north of the Hawe House. Trash includes pieces of rubber, pieces of a clear DURAGLAS jar, a mason jar lid, pieces of mason jar, pieces of clear glass, and miscellaneous tin pieces.

The Bureau of Land Management and Boy Scouts initiated stabilization measures in 1984 on the Hawe home, which included the replacement of the roof with in-kind materials. In 2002, the Bureau of Land Management and Glacier National Park conducted emergency interior bracing stabilization. In 2009, the Bureau of Land Management and Glacier National Park repaired the outhouse roof.

Building Site (Feature 22) (1 contributing site)

Feature 22 is a leveled area measuring 28 feet long by 16 feet wide located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Materials including sheet metal scrap, lumber scrap, and glass jar fragments suggest this feature was once the location of a building.

Log Building (Feature 23) (1 contributing building)

Feature 23 is a one-story log building constructed between 1895 and 1912 located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). The rectangular shaped building measures 28 feet long by 12 feet wide. A wood plank partition wall divides the cabin into 2 rooms. The gable roof is covered with board on board planking. Constructed from interiorly hewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking, while logs are V-notched. One door opening in the east elevation provides entry to the dwelling. There are two fixed window openings in the north wall which are boarded-over to prevent visitors from entering the building. The south wall contains a 2-light double hung window frame.

In 1981, The Bureau of Land Management and YACC initiated stabilization measures on this cabin, which included replacing the roof with in-kind materials. The Bureau of Land Management and Glacier National Park conducted further stabilization measures in 2005, which included the installation of a concrete pier foundation, replacing sill logs and repairing wall logs.

Trash Scatter (Feature 24) (1 contributing site)

Feature 24 is a trash scatter, encompassing an area measuring 20 feet in diameter located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Historic artifacts present include sheet metal scraps, lumber fragments, stovepipe flashing, barrel hoops, clear glass fragments, double-crimped seam cans, hole-in-top cans with crimped seams, green glass fragments, fruit jar lid rims, and metal bed frame parts.

Log Building (Feature 25) and Associated Trash Scatter (Features 25a) (1 contributing building/1 contributing site)

Feature 25 is a one-story log building constructed between 1895 and 1912. The rectangular shaped building located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853), measures 22 feet long by 13 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with board on board planking. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking, while logs are V-notched. In the east wall is one door opening, which provides entry to the dwelling. The north wall contains one 2-light sliding window.

Feature 25a consists of a small trash dump measuring 5 feet in diameter, is 50 feet south the building. Artifacts include stove parts and a large can.

In 1981, The Bureau of Land Management and YACC initiated stabilization measures on the cabin, which included replacing the roof with in-kind materials. Sometime after 1970, the cross logs in the porch were added.

Building Site (Feature 26) and Associated Building (Feature 26a) (1 contributing site/1 contributing building)

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Feature 26 is a leveled area measuring 30 feet long by 23 feet wide located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Materials, including pieces of unhewn log, concrete chimney pieces, window glass, metal pipe, stove parts, clear bottle glass, and amber glass fragments suggest a building once occupied this location.

Feature 26a is an outhouse standing in the southwest corner of the Feature 26 site area. The outhouse measures 6 feet long by 4 feet wide. Horizontal planks clad the outhouse and wood boards cover the shed-style roof.

Building Site (Feature 27) (1 contributing site)

Feature 27 is a leveled, rectangular area measuring 22 feet long by 10 feet wide located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Cultural materials including metal coils, window glass fragments, hole-in-top cans with double crimped seams, amethyst glass, teacup fragments, metal bucket and pans, enamel bowl, and lumber fragments, suggest this feature was once the location of a building.

Building Site (Feature 28) (1 contributing site)

Feature 28 is a leveled area excavated into a hillside measuring 28 feet long by 18 feet wide and located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Cultural materials including pieces of lumber, hole-in-top cans with double crimped seams, charred wood, window glass fragments, metal pipe, melted glass, stove parts, ladle, and amber glass, suggest this feature was once the location of a building.

Log Building (Feature 29) (1 contributing building)

Feature 29 is a one-story, two-room log building constructed between 1895 and 1900. Located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853) and Conflict Strip MS 6970, the rectangular shaped building measures 23 feet long by 15 feet wide. A wood plank partition wall divides the cabin into two rooms which have wood floors. The gable roof is covered with board on board planks; the roof extends east beyond the enclosed portion of the building serving as an open porch. Constructed from interiorly hewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking, while logs are saddle notched. The east wall contains one 4-panel door, which provides entry to the dwelling and a 1-light double hung window missing its glass. The north wall contains two window openings without glass. The south wall contains a 4-panel door that has been cut short to fit the door opening. Two stovepipes protrude from the roof.

In the 1970s or 1980s, the Bureau of Land Management initiated stabilization measures on the Cabin, which included replacing the roof with in-kind materials and installing interior bracing. In addition, the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service are in the process of further stabilizing the cabin by installing a pier foundation, and replacing and splicing logs.

Trash Scatter (Feature 30) (1 contributing site)

Feature 30 is the largest trash dump in Garnet, encompassing an area measuring 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. The feature is located on the Garnet Claim (MS 5853). Historic artifacts present include: hundreds of cans with double crimped seams and some hole-in-top cans; modern beer cans; jars; bottles; a galvanized wash tub; a large steel tank; car parts; animal bone; Hills Brothers coffee cans; Bugler tobacco cans; lantern parts; stove and bed parts; china cup fragments; miscellaneous porcelain fragments; shoe and boot fragments; and several 1880-1900 bottle fragments. The majority of the artifacts range in date from the 1890s through the 1940s.

Wills/McDonald Cabin (Feature 31) and Associated Outbuilding (Features 31a) (2 contributing buildings)

The Wills/McDonald Cabin is a one-story log building located on Lot 16 of Section 3. It is believed this building was constructed in the 1930s. The rectangular shaped cabin measures 20 feet long by 14 feet wide and rests on a concrete pier foundation. The gable roof is covered with asphalt roll over board on board planking. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits pole and mud-daub chinking, while logs are V-notched. A 4-panel door in the north wall provides entry into the dwelling. The south wall contains another 4-panel door. There is one 1-light fixed window and one 2-light sliding window in the east wall and one 1-light fixed window and one 6-light fixed window in the west wall. One stovepipe projects from the roof of the Wills/McDonald Cabin. A wood frame addition is built on the south end of the cabin. Access into the addition, which is lacking a floor, is through the interior of the cabin. The east and south walls of the addition contain a single window opening.

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Feature 31a is a small log outbuilding associated with the Wills/McDonald Cabin. It measures 9 feet long by 5 feet wide and is constructed from unhewn logs. Though missing its roof, the building displays one board and batten door in the east wall and two window openings in the north and south walls. The function of this feature is unknown.

In 1988, the Bureau of Land Management initiated stabilization measures on the Wills/McDonald Cabin, which included replacing the foundation, wall logs, and the roof. In 2008, the rolled roofing was replaced. The cabin is currently used by volunteers in the summer and by the public in the winter.

One Adit (Feature 32a) (1 contributing structure)

Features 32a is a collapsed adit and its associated waste rock dump located on Lot 16 of Section 3. The adit is oriented southwest northeast and measures 32 feet long by 2 to 5 feet wide by 5 feet deep. No structural timbers or framing are visible. The waste rock dump measures 80 feet long by 28 feet wide by 16 feet deep. Feature 31, the Wills/McDonald Cabin, rests on a portion of the dump.

Log Building (Feature 33) (1 contributing building)

Feature 33 is a one-story log building constructed between 1895 and 1912. The rectangular shaped building, located on Lot 16 of Section 3, measures 23 feet long by 16 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with board on board planking. Constructed from interiorly hewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking, while logs are saddle notched. Two doorways located in the east wall provide entrance to the dwelling. The west wall contains a doorway that led to the root cellar. There are two window openings - one in the east wall and one in the south wall. According to old BLM photos, there was some sort of addition on the south end of Feature 33 that has now collapsed and disappeared. A few artifacts from this addition remain and include a few logs, tarpaper and flashing. In addition, a root cellar dug into the hillside was located out the west wall. In 1989, it measured 10 feet wide by 6 feet consisted of a few logs, planks, and corrugated metal.

In the 1970s or 1980s, the Bureau of Land Management initiated stabilization measures on the log building which included replacing the roof. In 1996, the Bureau of Land Management, Garnet Preservation Association and the Forest Service built a retaining wall, installed foundation piers, and replaced and spliced logs to stabilize the building. As part of building the retaining wall, the root cellar had to be excavated and is now gone.

One Adit (Feature 34a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 34a is a collapsed adit and its associated waste rock dump located on Lot 16 of Section 3. The adit trench measures 12 feet long and 3 feet wide and is oriented southwest northeast. No structural timbers or framing are visible. The waste rock dump measures 16 feet long by 14 feet wide by 8 feet deep.

Kelly Saloon (Feature 35) (1 contributing building) The Kelly Saloon is a one-and-a-half story frame building with a false front located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). The rectangular shaped saloon measures 30 feet long by 20 feet wide and is sided with horizontal shiplap. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The first floor contains two rooms which are divided by a wood plank partition wall. The second floor contains three rooms – one large one in the southern half and two smaller ones in the northern half. The north wall is the front of the building and has a 3-panel double door with a transom above it and contains two 2-light double hung windows on the first floor and two 2-light double hung on the second floor. The east wall has one 4-panel door on the first floor. The south wall has one 2-light double hung window and one 4-panel door on the first floor, and one 2-light double hung window and one 4-panel door on the second floor. According to turn-of-the century photos, the west wall had a 2-light double hung window in it, but by the 1930s it was boarded up. One stovepipe protrudes from the saloon roof.

Previously known as the “Bob Moore Saloon,” L.P. Kelly purchased this building in October of 1898 from Robert Moore for \$1500. Mr. Kelly then sold part interest in the business to Thomas Fraser, which prompted renaming the building the “Kelly and Fraser Saloon.” In the summer of 1907, Nellie Fraser sold the saloon to Ward Mulleneux, who then resold the property to the

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Montana Liquor Company in November of 1908. This building is one of the many bars in Garnet during the boom period. The saloon's functioned as a rental residence after Prohibition in 1920.¹⁴

In 1976, the Bureau of Land Management initiated stabilization measures on Kelly's Saloon, which included repairing the roof and installing interior cable bracing. In 1992, the Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association oversaw work completed on the foundation and the replacement of sills and re-roof with in-kind materials.

Davey's Store (Feature 36) (1 contributing building)

Davey's Store is a one-story frame building with a false front and an Ice House at the back located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). The rectangular shaped store measures 65 feet long by 40 feet wide, and sits on a mortared stone foundation. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. Two stovepipes project from the roof. Shiplap siding clads the exterior of the building. The north wall contains two 2-light 1-panel doors serving as the main entrance to the building. The east wall contains two 4-panel doors and the south wall contains an entrance to the ice house. There are four windows: two large 4-light fixed windows in the north wall, one 1-light fixed in the west wall and one 1-light double hung in the west wall. The Ice House, located at the back of the building, is entirely below the ground surface and displays walls constructed of concrete and rock. The low-pitched gable roof of the Ice House consists of board planks. Four metal pipes for ventilation protrude from the ice house roof.

A shed roof annex, constructed sometime after 1910, is attached to the east wall of the original building. Corrugated metal covers the roof. Shiplap siding clads the exterior of the building. The north wall contains one 2-light fixed 2-panel door and two 4-light fixed windows. The west wall shares a 4-panel door with Davey's Store. The south wall contains one 4-panel door and the east wall displays one 2-light double hung window.

The store was built prior to 1898, when F.A. Davey bought it from Judson and Blaisdell. F.A. Davey, one of Garnet's leading and longest lasting business men, sold dry goods, shoes, jewelry, groceries, canned goods, meat, and hardware. The Ice House not only stored meat and other perishables, but also contained three secret compartments built into the back wall. According to local legend, it was in these compartments that gold would safely await shipment down the hill. In addition to managing the store, Mr. Davey ran a freighting business between Garnet and the Northern Pacific station at Bearmouth. Mr. Davey lived in Garnet until his death in 1947. Shortly after, in 1948, his personal belongings and store items were auctioned off.¹⁵

In 1974, the Bureau of Land Management initiated rehabilitative work on the Davey's Store after it had sustained damage from heavy snow. The roof and walls were repaired, a retaining wall was built along the west side and a concrete pier foundation was installed. In 1997, the roof and truss system were repaired after the roof was once again damaged from heavy snow. In 2008, the ice house was stabilized.

Wells Hotel (Feature 37) and Associated Outbuildings (Features 37a and 37b) (3 contributing buildings)

The Wells Hotel is a two-and-a-half story frame building constructed in 1897 and located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). The rectangular shaped hotel measures 50 feet long by 30 feet wide sits on a stone pier foundation. The gable roof is covered with wooden shake shingles. Two chimneys, one brick and the other clay fortified with concrete, project from the roof of the Wells Hotel. The exterior of the building exhibits horizontal shiplap siding.

¹⁴ HRA, *Historical Resource Study*. 1982. p 73; Interview with Seth and John Day at their home in Plains, Montana by Allan Mathews on September 24, 2009..

¹⁵ John Ellingsen. "Garnet – The Typical Mining Town." Unpublished manuscript prepared for Dr. M. Malone, History 334, Bozeman, Montana State University, 1970. p. 17-18. Available at BLM Missoula Field Office.

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The first floor contains five rooms. The northern third has two rooms: the parlor and office. The middle third comprises the eating area. The southern third contains the pantry and kitchen. The first floor displays ten windows and four entrances. The south wall has one rectangular window opening in the kitchen area and one 4-panel door that enters into the pantry area. The east wall contains two 1-light double hung windows in the eating area and one 1-light fixed window in the pantry area. The north wall contains two 1-light transoms above the entrances, two 1-light double hung windows in the parlor area and one 1-light double hung in the office area and two entrances: one main entrance with double doors and one single-door entrance in the office area; only one of these doors is original and consists of a 2-small panel above a fixed pane above 2-panel door. The other doors were added around the 1970s in order to secure the building. The west wall contains two 1-light double hung windows in the eating area, one 1-light double hung window in the kitchen and one 4-panel door in the kitchen.

The second floor has nine rooms. A wide hallway divides the second floor into two rows of rooms: four rooms along the eastern side and five rooms along the western side. The staircase between the first and second floors is centrally located. The staircase between the second and half floors is at the southern end. The second floor contains two entrances and ten windows. The south wall or the back of the Hotel contains one 4-panel door that originally had stairs leading down to the outhouse. The north wall or front of the Hotel contains two 1-light double hung windows and one 4-panel door where luggage was hoisted to the second floor. The east wall contains four 1-light double hung windows. The west wall also has four 1-light double hung windows

The half floor has two rooms in the northern third of the building and the rest of the floor is open. Boards along the floor of the open portion indicate the original location of temporary sleeping quarters. Four windows and skylights provide light. The south and north elevations each contain two 1-light double hung windows. The east roofline has 3 1-light skylights.

Associated with the Wells Hotel are two outbuildings. Feature 37a measures 20 feet long by 8 feet wide. A gable board on board roof and horizontal plank siding protect the building, believed to be a chicken coop. The doorway is in the east wall. There are three windows openings: two in the north wall and one very small one in the west wall.

Feature 37b is a four-hole outhouse measuring 10 feet long by 5 feet wide. A wall divides the outhouse into two 2-hole outhouses. A gable roof topped with vertical planks and board and batten siding protect the building. The east wall contains two board and batten doors for entering the outhouse.

Built in 1897, the J.K. Wells Hotel was the most impressive building in Garnet. Designed by Mrs. Wells, the hotel exhibited grandeur with elaborate woodwork, carved doors, and stained glass windows. In addition to rented rooms, the building boasted a ladies parlor, hotel office, oak staircase, and grand dining room. Miners who could not afford to rent a private room on the second floor rented floor space on the top floor. Boards on the floor divided spaces for the men to lay out their bedrolls under the sky lights. The Wells Hotel closed its doors in the 1930s.¹⁶

In 1973, the Bureau of Land Management rebuilt the foundation on the Wells Hotel and built a retaining wall along the south and east sides. In 1976, the Bureau of Land Management replaced some of the siding and re-roofed using in-kind materials. In 2002, the Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association, replaced the wood shingles on the roof, replaced some missing floorboards and repaired some of the roof trusses.

Jail (Feature 38) and Associated Outbuilding (Feature 38a) (2 contributing buildings)

Feature 38 is a one-story log building identified as the Garnet Jail, and is believed to have been constructed in 1897. The building, located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521), measures 33 feet long by 22 feet wide, is irregular shaped, and rests on a

¹⁶ John Ellingsen, "Garnet a Typical Ghost Town." Manuscript prepared for Professor M. Malone, Montana State University November 30, 1970. p.14-15.

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concrete and fieldstone pier foundation. The gable roof is covered with wooden planks. Constructed from rough hewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits horizontal logs secured at each corner with vertical logs. A shed roof addition is constructed on the west elevation of the main building. This addition is frame construction and clad with vertical plank, and board and batten siding.

In the east wall is a door opening, which provides entry to the dwelling. In the north wall is another door opening. There are five window opening: one 1-light sliding in the east wall, one large window opening without glass in the east wall of the addition, one 1-light fixed and one window opening without glass in the north wall and one window opening without glass in the south wall.

Feature 38a is a collapsed, one-hole outhouse approximately 10 feet west of the Jail. The outhouse has fallen over and is completely collapsed. The outhouse dimensions were 6 feet long by 4 feet wide.

In 1986, the Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association initiated stabilization measures on the jail which included rebuilding the collapsed roof, installing concrete pier foundation stones, and replacing the sill logs with in-kind materials.

Log Building (Feature 39) (1 contributing building)

Feature 39 is a mostly collapsed one-story log building constructed between 1895 and 1912. The building, located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521), measured 16 feet long by 16 feet wide and is square shaped. According to photos, the gable roof was covered with board on board planking and corrugated metal. What is left of the building's walls indicates construction from interiorly hewn logs, mud-daub chinking, and half-dovetail notched logs. BLM Archaeologist Jerry Clark reported in 1988 that the building contained one door and three windows. Due to collapse, only one window location in the north elevation is identifiable now.

Schoolhouse (Feature 40) and Associated Outbuildings (Features 40a, 40b, 40c and 40d) (5 contributing buildings)

The Schoolhouse is a one-story frame building located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). The land is public property but the building is private property. The building measures 30 feet long by 22 feet wide, is rectangular shaped, and sits on a concrete foundation. The roof is gable construction and covered with wooden shake shingles. One brick and one stovepipe project from the roof of the schoolhouse. The exterior of the building exhibits clapboard siding. The east wall contains one 3-panel wooden door, which provides entry to the schoolhouse. There are eight windows: five 4-light double hung in the south wall, one 6-light sliding in the north wall, and two 4-light double hung in the east wall.

Associated with the Schoolhouse are four outbuildings, all located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). Feature 40a, measuring 8 feet long by 6 feet wide, is a wood frame shed covered by a board and batten shed style roof, and clad with horizontal plank siding.

Features 40b and 40c are two-hole outhouses measuring 7 feet long by 5 feet wide. The features exhibit clapboard siding and wooden shingle gable roofs. Each displays a 5-panel door for entry.

Feature 40d is a tree house measuring 6 feet long by 6 feet wide. Vertical wood planks clad the tree house, which is supported by four large lodgepole pine trees and has a shed roof. The entrance is through the floor and one 6-light fixed window is in the north wall.

Feature 40 was constructed in 1938 and served as the Garnet Schoolhouse. It replaced the original Garnet Schoolhouse, built in 1897. The original Garnet Schoolhouse stood near the present location of the extant schoolhouse, Feature 40. No information exists regarding the fate of the original schoolhouse.¹⁷

¹⁷ HRA, p.76.

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Kreiger House (Feature 41) and Associated Outbuildings (Features 41a and 41b) (3 contributing buildings)

The Kreiger House is a one-and-a-half story frame building constructed between 1895 and 1912. The irregular shaped house, located on Lot 11 of Section 3, measures 50 feet long by 24 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with board on board planks and corrugated metal. Vertical plank siding clads the exterior of the building. There are five doors: one 4-panel in the northwest wall, one board and batten and one vertical plank in the southeast wall, one 4-panel in the northeast wall, and one board and batten in the north side of the porch. There are three windows: one 2-light double hung in the northwest wall, one 4-light sliding in the southwest wall and one 6-light casement in the southeast wall. One stovepipe projects from the roof. A screened-in porch, constructed from horizontal planks with a shed roof line, covers the main entrance to the building.

Feature 41a, a shed, measures 20 feet long by 15 feet wide. A gable roof covered with corrugated metal protects the building. The shed is constructed from unhewn logs with saddle notching and pole chinking. One board and batten door provides entry.

Feature 41b, is a two-hole outhouse measuring 4 feet by 6 feet. Constructed from vertical planks, the building has a shed style roof covered with boards.

Trash Scatter (Feature 42) (1 contributing site)

Feature 42 is a trash scatter located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521) measuring 66 feet long by 44 feet wide. Historic artifacts include Select beer cans, sanitary cans, Hills Brothers coffee cans, butchered bone, pieces of green glass, pieces of amber glass, metal buckets, shoe leather, a shovel head, bed springs, rubber, and crimped seam hole-in-cap cans.

Dahl Saloon (Feature 43) (1 contributing building)

The Dahl Saloon is a one-story frame building located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). The saloon measures 24 feet long by 12 feet wide, is rectangular shaped, and sits on a fieldstone pier foundation. The gable roof is covered with green rolled roofing. One stovepipe protrudes from the roof. The exterior of the building exhibits shiplap siding. The main entrance is through a 5-panel wood door in the east wall. The north wall contains another 5-panel wood door. There are five windows: one 4-light fixed window and two 2-light fixed windows in the east wall and two 1-light fixed windows in the south wall.

Turn-of-the-century photographs indicate a false-front building originally occupied this lot, possibly a saloon/restaurant run by Mel Stairs and then later sold to Mr. Davis.¹⁸ Prior to the 1930s, the false front building disappeared and Ollie Dahl constructed the saloon during renewed mining activity in Garnet. Dahl's Saloon operated until the mid-1960s. The Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association currently use this building as the Visitor Center.

From 1986 to 1990, the Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association completed stabilization efforts including updating and repairing the fieldstone pier foundation, sills, floor joists, floor planking, interior walls, windows, doors, rafters, ceiling joists, and the roof.

Log Building (Feature 44) (1 contributing building)

Feature 44 is a one story-log building constructed between 1895 and 1905. The log building, located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521), measures 30 feet long by 18 feet wide and is rectangular shaped. A gable roof covered with wooden shingles tops the building. Constructed from interiorly hewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits V-notching. The entrance consists of a 15-foot wide opening in the east wall. There are two windows openings without glass or sashes: one in the south wall and one in the north wall.

¹⁸ BLM photographic collection, Missoula Field Office; and Interview with Marian Dahl and daughter Marjorie (Maggie) Wilson by Gloria and Al Wahlin on December 30, 1983 in Tacoma, Washington. .

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According to historic photos, at the turn of the century this building served as a residence or place of business. At some point in time, the original doorway in the east wall was removed creating the wide opening. This structure is now known as the Carriage House because F. A. Davey stored carriages in it.¹⁹

In 1978, the Bureau of Land Management and YACC initiated stabilization measures including replacement of the foundation, wall logs, sill logs, purlins, and the roof.

Hannifen House (Feature 45) and Associated Outbuildings (Features 45a and 45b) (2 contributing buildings/1 contributing structure)

The Hannifen House is a one-and-a-half story frame building located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). The house measures 25 feet long by 12 feet wide and is rectangular shaped. The side gable roof is covered with wooden shingles, while the exterior of the building is covered with vertical board on board siding. One stovepipe projects from the roof. A 4-panel wood door is in the east wall, which provides main entry to the dwelling. There are two other door openings: one with a 4-panel door in the south wall and one opening without a door in the west wall which provides entry to the root cellar. There are four windows: two 2-light double hung in the east wall, one window opening without glass in the first floor of the north wall, and one window opening without glass in the upper floor of the north wall.

Feature 45a is a collapsed root cellar associated with the Hannifen House. Because of the collapsed nature of the structure, measurements cannot be obtained. The root cellar, built into the hillside, is located the west side of the Hannifen House. The corrugated metal roof was held up by wood poles, however, this part of the structures has collapsed. The walls consist of horizontal wood planks.

Feature 45b is a two-holed outhouse measuring 7 feet long by 5 feet wide. A gable roof topped with wooden shingles and vertical plank cladding protects the building. The door is located in the east wall.

Hugh Hannifen constructed the home after 1900 and the Hannifen Family lived at this dwelling from the early 1900s until 1916. Elected as an officer in the Garnet Western Labor Union, Mr. Hannifen worked as a miner for Sam Ritchey and Dr. Peter Mussigbrod.²⁰

In 1992, the Bureau of Land Management and Garnet Preservation Association initiated stabilization efforts, which included installing internal bracing with cables, installing a concrete pier foundation, and a installing a new roof with in-kind materials.

Building Site (Feature 46) (1 contributing site)

Feature 46 is an area measuring 28 feet long by 20 feet wide located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). Structural remains identified include stone foundation fragments, melted glass, Hills Brothers and Red Can Brand coffee cans, double crimped seam cans, white ceramic dinner plates, and porcelain fragments. Archaeological data recovery conducted in 1987 as part of a BLM water well development suggests this feature is the remains of the Hall House built in the 1920s and burned in 1947.²¹

One Pit/Shaft (Feature 47a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 47a consists of a pit 11 feet in diameter which may have been a shaft located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). The pit has waste rock piles on its southeast and northeast rims. The southeast waste rock pile is 6 feet in diameter by 6 inches deep. The northeast waste rock pile is 8.5 feet long by 8 feet wide by 2 feet deep. The pit has a collapsed, 50 foot tunnel proceeding

¹⁹ Leo and Gene Jones. Interviewed at Garnet Ghost Town by Allan Mathews, BLM ranger on September 16, 2004. They were present at the Davey Auction in 1948 and their parents purchased a carriage.

²⁰ Helen Hammond. *Garnet, Montana's Last Gold Camp* (Acme Press:Missoula) 1983. p.42.

²¹ Interview with Frank Fitzgerald (former Garnet resident) by Darla Bruner, October 4, 1999. Tape at BLM Field Office, Missoula.

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from the east side between the two waste rock piles. The presence of a tunnel may indicate that at one time there was a hoist house over the pit/shaft which necessitated an alternative entrance to the pit/shaft. There is a long 2-inch metal pipe sticking up out of the collapsed tunnel behind the portal. The tunnel portal, the base of which has been buried by slumped material, is constructed of 2"x4"s and poles and shored with 1"x6"s. A door is attached. The tunnel trench is 19 feet long and 7 feet high. There are two waste rock dumps on each side of the trench. The south dump measures 8 feet long by 3 feet wide by 6 inches deep. The north dump measures 4 feet long by 3 feet wide by 6 inches deep.

One Pit/Shaft (Feature 48a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 48a is a collapsed pit/shaft approximately 15 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). The associated waste rock pile measures 18 feet long by 9 feet wide by 5 feet wide. The pit/shaft is very close to the location of a feature recorded during the 1898 Mineral Survey of the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521). The survey plat shows a shaft house and "Shaft No. 2" in this area. Survey notes include the description "Shaft No. 2 4x6 ft. 60 ft deep timbered under log shaft house 16x30 ft. bears 43 degrees 30 min W 200ft." There is no evidence of a log shaft house at this location, however, GPS measurements at the angle noted by the surveyor places the Shaft No. 2 within feet of this feature.

Four Exploration Pits (Features 49a, 49b, 49c, and 49d) (4 contributing sites)

Feature 49a is a large pit located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521) measuring 15 feet in diameter by 9 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump extends to the south/southeast of the pit and measures 28 feet long by 18 feet wide by 6 feet deep.

Feature 49b is a large pit located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521) measuring 18 feet long by 12 feet wide by 5 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump trends in a southeasterly direction and measures 28 feet long by 18 feet wide and 6 feet deep.

Feature 49c is a pit located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521) measuring 15 feet long by 8 feet wide by 4 feet deep. The waste rock dump located on the southeast rim of the pit measures 15 feet long by 3 feet wide by 6 inches deep.

Feature 49d is a small pit located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521) measuring 12 feet long by 5 feet wide by 3 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump is indistinguishable due to the nature of the ground and its slope.

One Shaft (Feature 50a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 50a is a collapsed shaft located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521) measuring 22 feet long by 18 feet wide and approximately 12 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump measures 75 feet long by 15 feet wide by 3 feet deep. The location of this feature corresponds well with that of "Shaft No. 4" identified during the 1898 mineral survey of the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521).

One Trench (Feature 51a) (1 contributing structure)

Features 51a is a trench located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521) measuring 23 feet long by 13 feet wide by 2 to 4 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump consists of two lobes. The first lobe measures 35 feet long by 15 feet wide by 4 feet deep. The second lobe measures 31 feet long by 14 feet wide by 4 feet deep.

One Adit (Feature 52a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 52a is a collapsed adit located on the Mary Anderson Claim (MS 5521) measuring 50 feet long by 4 feet wide by 3 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump consists of three lobes. The northeastern most lobe measures 58 feet long by 15 feet wide by 10 feet deep. The middle lobe measures 54 feet long by 19 feet wide by 10 feet deep. The southwestern lobe measures 47 feet long by 13 feet wide by 10 feet deep.

Building Site (Feature 53) (1 contributing site)

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Feature 53 is a small log structure measuring 6 feet long by 6 feet wide located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970). The structure consists of logs exhibiting V-notching and stacked logs three courses high. The function of this feature is unknown.

Trash Scatter (Feature 54) (1 contributing site)

Feature 54 is a trash scatter encompassing an area measuring 38 feet long by 16 feet wide. The scatter is located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970). Historic artifacts present include: hole-in-top cans with machine soldered side seams, ceramics, porcelain cup fragments, machine finish beer bottles, amethyst tumbler fragments, cut animal bone, stove parts, and aqua bottle glass.

One Adit (Feature 55a) and Trash Dump (Feature 55b) (1 contributing structure/1 contributing site)

Features 55a is a collapsed adit located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970) and on Lot 16 of Sections 3. It measures 65 feet long by 3 feet wide by 5 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump area measures 36 feet long by 16 feet wide by 14 feet deep. No structural timbers or framing remain within the adit trench

Feature 55b consists of a trash dump located within the adit trench. Historic artifacts include 30+ double crimped seamed cans, boot leather pieces, a bread pan, 7+ stove parts, a piece of a Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root Kidney Liver Bladder Cure bottle, and an oil can.

Trash Scatter (Feature 56) (1 contributing site)

Feature 56 is a trash dump encompassing an area measuring 90 feet long by 30 feet wide. The scatter is located within claims MS 5853 and MS 6970. Historic artifacts include double crimped seam cans, Folgers and Red Can Brand coffee cans, 12 oz. crown cap type amber beer bottles, rubber and leather boot parts, clear glass jar fragments, used tires, metal posts, lumber fragments, a barrel, brake fluid can, white ceramic dinner ware, and cut animal bone.

Hebner Cabin (Feature 57) and Associated Outbuilding (Feature 57a) (2 non-contributing buildings)

The Hebner Cabin is a one-story log building constructed in 1949 located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970). The rectangular shaped cabin measures 34 feet long by 18 feet wide, and sits on a stone pier foundation. The gable roof is covered with cedar shake shingles. One stovepipe projects from the roof. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits caulk and ¼ pole chinking, and saddle notching. The south wall contains one 5-panel wood door providing entry into the dwelling. There are three sliding-sash, fixed windows: one in the south wall, one in the west wall, and one in the east wall. A shed roof porch constructed from log poles covers the main entrance to the cabin. An attached woodshed/storage shed projects from the north elevation. The western half is enclosed and used for general storage and the eastern half is open and used to store wood. The addition measures 16.5 feet long by 8 feet wide. It contains a shed style roof covered with cedar shake shingles. Horizontal plank side clads the building. The west wall of the addition contains a vertical plank door and one 2-light fixed window. A second addition attached to the east wall is used to store propane. The east addition measures 7.5 feet wide by 5 feet long. It contains a shed style roof covered with cedar shake shingles. Vertical board and batten siding clads the building. Entry is through a board and batten door in the north wall. Both additions were built in the 1970s.

Associated with the Hebner Cabin is one outbuilding. Feature 57a is an outhouse measuring 5 feet long by 5 feet wide. A board on board shed roof covers the building and the walls are clad with horizontal planks.

In 1974, the Bureau of Land Management built the porch, the additions and added window shutters. In 1989, stabilization measures included installation of a new roof with in-kind materials and re-caulking. This building is used as the Staff Office for employees and volunteers working at Garnet.

Frame Building (Feature 58), Two Associated Outbuildings (Features 58a and 58b), and Trash Scatter (Feature 58c) (3 contributing buildings/1 contributing site)

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Feature 58 is a collapsed frame building located in claims MS 751AM, MS 5521, MS 6970, and Lot 13 of Section 3. The rectangular shaped building measures approximately 24 feet long by 18 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with tongue in groove lumber and tarpaper. The exterior of the building exhibits tongue in groove and shiplap siding. Within the structure is a small sheet metal heating stove.

Associated with the building are two outbuildings. Feature 58a is a collapsed, lumber and pole frame building measuring 16 feet long by 8 feet wide. A shed style roof and horizontal plank siding protected the building.

Feature 58b is a collapsed wood frame outhouse. Its collapsed nature makes obtaining measurements impossible. When standing, it was covered with a shed roof. Vertical plank siding clad the walls.

Feature 58c is a trash scatter located in a shallow depression. It encompasses an area measuring 35 feet long by 8 feet wide. Historic artifacts include double crimped seam cans, Hill Brothers 2 pound coffee cans, a white ceramic bowl, metal lunch bucket, glass jars, a wash tub, a leather boot, Maxwell House coffee cans, ketchup bottles, steel bed parts, Mazola vegetable oil cans, and part of a gas cooking stove.

One Trench (Feature 59a) (1 contributing structure)

Features 59a is a prospect trench located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970) measuring 75 feet long by 12 feet wide by 5 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump measures 30 feet long by 6 feet wide by 3 feet deep.

Two Adits (Feature 60a and 60b) (2 contributing structure)

Features 60a is a collapsed adit located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970) measuring 27 feet long by 10 feet wide by 5 feet deep. It shares its waste rock dump with Feature 60b. The waste rock dump measures 55 feet long by 40 feet wide by 5 feet deep.

Feature 60b is a collapsed adit located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970) measuring 55 feet long by 10 feet wide by 5 feet deep. The waste rock dump measures 55 feet long by 40 feet wide by 5 feet deep.

One Adit (Feature 61a) (1 contributing structure)

Features 61a is a collapsed adit located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970) measuring 200 feet long by 6 to 9 feet wide by 4 to 10 feet deep. A few timbers are present at the portal. The associated waste rock dump measures 45 feet long by 20 feet wide by 6 feet deep.

One Adit (Feature 62a) (Feature 62b) (1 contributing structure)

Features 62a is a collapsed adit located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970) measuring 81 feet long by 5 feet wide by 4 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump consists of four lobes. The first lobe measures 41 feet long by 5 feet wide by 3 feet deep. The second lobe measures 50 feet long by 5 feet wide by 3 feet deep. The third lobe measures 51 feet long by 7 feet wide by 3 feet deep. The fourth lobe measures 82 feet long by 7 feet wide by 6 feet deep.

Public Outhouse (Feature 63) (1 noncontributing building)

Feature 63 is the public outhouse located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970) and on the waste rock dump for Features 60a and 60b. In 1990, it was installed by the Bureau of Land Management for employee and visitor use.

One Adit (Feature 64a) (1 contributing structure)

Features 64a is a collapsed adit located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970) measuring 105 feet long by 5 feet wide by 4 feet deep. No structural timbers or framing remains. The associated waste dump consists of two lobes. The first lobe measures 102 feet long by 14 feet wide by 9 feet deep. The second lobe measures 68 feet long by 5 feet wide by 8 feet deep.

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Log Building (Feature 65), One Associated Outbuilding (Features 65a), One Associated Structure (65b), and Trash Scatter (Feature 65c) (2 contributing buildings/1 contributing structure/1 contributing site)

Feature 65 is a collapsed log building located in claim MS 6970. The rectangular shaped building measures approximately 24 feet long by 16 feet wide. Complete collapse of the roof precludes determination of type. Constructed from interiorly hewn, saddle-notched logs, little of the walls remain.

Feature 65a is a collapsed shed. All that remains of the shed are a few boards scattered about the ground.

Feature 65b is a stone alignment, most likely a wall, along the edge of an excavated or flattened area between the collapsed log building (Feature 65) and shed (Feature 65a).

Feature 65c is a trash scatter measuring 10 feet by 5 feet. Historic artifacts include clear glass fruit jars, amber glass fragments, and cans.

One Adit (Feature 66a) and Mine Dump (Feature 66b) (1 contributing structure/1 contributing site)

Feature 66a is a collapsed adit located on the Homestake Claim (MS 6970) and Lot 14 of Section 3. The adit is located on Lot 14 and the majority of the waste rock dump lies on the Homestake Lode. According to the USGS Bulletin 660 (1918), the tunnel was actually driven to the Magone and Anderson Lode (MS 9876), ¼ mile to the south. No structural timbers or framing remains. The waste rock dump, referred to as the Magone-Anderson Dump, measures 275 feet long by 200 feet wide by 20 feet deep.

Frame Building (Feature 67), One Associated Outbuilding (Feature 67a), One Building Site (Feature 67b), One Trash Scatter (Feature 67c) (2 contributing buildings/2 contributing sites)

Feature 67 is a one-story frame building located on Lot 14 of Section 3. The square shaped building measures approximately 18 feet long by 18 feet wide. The collapse of the roof precludes identification of roofing type; however, roofing material appears to have been corrugated metal. Cladding consists of vertical plank board on board siding. It is difficult to determine the locations of windows and door because of the structure's collapsed condition.

Associated with the building is one outbuilding. Feature 67a is a frame structure measuring 6 feet long by 4 feet wide, which functioned as an outhouse. The building is constructed from horizontal plank siding with a shed-style roof. In the south wall is a door.

Feature 67b is a leveled area measuring 15 feet long by 9 feet wide excavated into the hillside. Although there are no structural or material remains, the feature is assumed to have been the location of a building.

Feature 67c consists of trash scattered along the ground surface around the other features. Historic artifacts include corrugated sheet metal, leather boots, doubled crimped seam cans, and window glass fragments.

Log Building (Feature 68), Two Associated Outbuildings (Features 68a and 68b) and Trash Scatter (Feature 68c) (1 contributing site/3 contributing buildings)

Feature 68 is a collapsed one-story log building constructed between 1895 and 1912, located on Lot 14 of Section 3. The rectangular shaped house measures 38 feet long by 20 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with wooden shingles. One stovepipe projects from the roof. Constructed from interiorly hewn, saddle-notched logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking. Two doors, one in the north wall and one in the west wall, provide entry to the dwelling. There are five window openings: two double hung in the north wall, two double hung in the east wall and one double hung in the south wall. A porch was attached to the west side of the log building, however it is completely collapsed now. Measuring 20 feet long by 10 feet wide, the pole frame porch was clad with vertical plank boards and had a shed-style roof.

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Associated with the building are two outbuildings. Feature 68a is a collapsing outhouse measuring 7 feet long by 7 feet wide. A shed roof protected the building prior to its collapse. The feature is constructed from unhewn, square notched logs with ½ pole chinking. A doorway is in the east wall.

Feature 68b is a collapsed outbuilding measuring 16 feet long by 16 feet wide. Prior to its collapse, a shed style roof covered the feature. Walls are made of unhewn, square-notched logs. The upper half of this feature also exhibits vertical plank siding. A doorway is located in the west wall. In the north wall is one window opening with no glass or sash. The east wall collapsed. Trees have collapsed into the structure.

Feature 68c is a trash scatter west of Feature 68 measuring 25 feet by 20 feet. Historic artifacts include a high density of double crimped seamed cans, 1 pound Hill Brothers coffee cans, a French's mustard jar, a Durkees Worcestershire sauce bottle, a tea cup, cut bone, white ceramics, 12 ounce amber beer bottles, leather boots, and a Wigwam syrup can.

Feature 68 appears in a 1916 photo taken by USGS Geologist J.T. Pardee when he conducted a survey in the area and is identified by Helen Hammond as the house of Ed and Jennie Magone. Ed Magone was one of the areas early miners, arriving in at least the 1870s. He had several unpatented and patented mining claims including the Magone and Anderson (MS 9876), Mary Anderson (MS 5521), and the Nancy Hanks (MS 9876).

One Adit (Feature 69a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 69a is a collapsed adit located on Lot 14 of Section 3 measuring 50 feet long by 6 feet wide by 2 feet deep. The adit was timbered with logs, some of which are visible behind the portal, but which have been displaced by the adit collapse. The associated waste rock dump measures 52 feet long by 12 feet wide by 5 feet deep.

One Adit (Feature 70a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 70a is a collapsed adit located on Lot 14 of Section 3 measuring 31 feet long by 3 to 8 feet wide by 1 foot deep. Stacked rock lines the east wall of the adit trench. A collapsed timber is present where the adit portal used to be located. The associated waste rock dump measures 18 feet long by 10 feet wide by 3 feet deep.

Log Building (Feature 71) and Trash Scatter (Feature 71a) (1 contributing building/1 contributing site)

Feature 71 is a collapsed log building located on Lot 14 of Section 3 constructed between 1881 and 1905. The building measures approximately 15 feet long by 15 feet wide and is square shaped. The complete collapse of the roof precludes identification of the style of roof that once covered the building. The mostly collapsed walls display interiorly hewn log construction. The exterior of the building exhibits saddle notched logs with mud-daub and ¼ pole chinking. The collapsed building displays an east and south height of three logs and a height of a single log in the west and north walls. The east wall displays part of a doorway.

Associated with the building is a trash scatter, Feature 71a, southeast of the building. Historic artifacts present at the site include: hole-in-cap cans, bottle fragments, an aqua bottle base with a boar's head maker's mark, two amber beer bottle bases with "SB&G Co" maker's mark, a clear glass base with "H J HEINZ CO", a small china plate bottom, one piece of tan crockery, five leather boots, broken stove parts, and cut bone. The boar's head maker's mark represents a Tanquary Gordon and Company gin bottle dating to the late 1800s, while the "SB&G Co" mark relates to the Streater Bottle and Glass Company dating between 1881 and 1905. The Heinz company artifact was manufactured after 1881.

Log Building (Feature 72) and Associated Outbuilding (Feature 72a) (2 contributing buildings)

Feature 72 is a partially collapsed log building located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). The building measures approximately 28 feet long by 26 feet wide and is rectangular shaped. The roof has completely collapsed. Constructed from unhewn logs, the walls

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of the building exhibits v-notched logs with mud-daub and ¼ pole chinking. The south elevation and corners of the west elevation display a wall height of five logs.

Associated with the building is a collapsed wood frame building, Feature 72a, 20 feet west of Feature 72. The feature measures 10 feet long by 8 feet wide. The mostly collapsed building is represented by lumber.

Feature 72 appears to be near the location of the Riley Ritchey home. Riley Ritchey was a relative of Sam Ritchey, owner of the Nancy Hanks.

One Adit (Feature 73a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 73a is a collapsed located on the Sierra Claim (MS6971) and measures 98 feet long by 3 feet wide by 1 foot deep. The associated waste rock dump area measures 121 feet long by 26 feet wide by 12 feet deep.

Log Building (Feature 74), Associated Outbuilding (Feature 74a), and Two Trash Scatters (Feature 74b and 74c) (2 contributing sites/2 contributing buildings)

Feature 74 is a partially collapsed log building located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). The rectangular shaped building measures approximately 26 feet long by 18 feet wide. The roof has completely collapsed. Constructed from interiorly hewn logs, the exterior walls exhibits V-notched logs with mud-daub and ¼ pole chinking. Unlike other buildings in Garnet whose chinking was attached using wire nails, the chinking of Feature 74 was attached using wire-cut nails, suggesting an earlier construction date than the other buildings in the town. Additionally, issues of the Helena Weekly Herald from 1880 cover the interior walls.

Feature 74a is a small, collapsed log building, roughly five logs high, measuring 9 feet long by 6 feet wide. The logs display V-notching. The roof is gone and the door openings and window openings are not apparent due to the collapsed nature of the building.

Associated with the building are two trash scatters, Features 74b and 74c. Feature 74b is located a few feet south of Feature 74 and measures 40 feet wide by 35 feet long. Historic artifacts include hole-in-cap cans, bottle fragments, an amber beer bottle bases with "SB&G Co" maker's mark, crockery fragments, white porcelain dish fragments, boot fragments, fabric, metal strapping, and cut bone. The "SB&G Co" mark represents the Streater Bottle and Glass Company dating between 1881 and 1905.

Feature 74c is located east of Feature 74 and measures 22 feet long by 18 feet wide. Historic artifacts present hole-in-cap cans.

Two Shafts (Feature 75a and 75b) (2 contributing structures)

Feature 75a consists of a shaft located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971) but was part of the Cleveland Claim (MS 6973) workings. The shaft measures 16 feet long by 13 feet wide by 10 feet deep. The waste rock dump lies on the west rim of the shaft and measures 23 feet long by 20 feet wide by 3 feet deep. This shaft correlates with Shaft #2 on the 1903 Mineral Survey of the Cleveland Lode (MS 6973).

Feature 75b consists of a shaft located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971) but was part of the Cleveland Claim (MS 6973) workings. The shaft measures 8 feet long by 5 feet wide by 3 feet deep. The waste rock dump is indistinguishable due to the nature of the surrounding landscape. This shaft correlates with Shaft #3 on the 1903 Mineral Survey of the Cleveland Lode (MS 6973).

Building Site (Feature 76), Trash Scatter (Feature 76a), and Associated Depression (Feature 76b) (3 contributing sites)

Feature 76 is a leveled area bordered by a soil berm measuring 14 feet long by 11 feet wide located in claims MS 6971 and MS 6974. Within the center of the rectangular area is a depression. Structural remains, including decayed logs (one with a V-notch) and plank lumber, suggest this feature was once the location of a building.

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Feature 76a is an associated trash scatter. It is located 40 feet northeast of Feature 76. Historic artifacts in the scatter include hole-in-cap cans, bottle fragments, an amber beer bottle base with "SB&G Co" maker's mark, and part of a stove. The "SB&G Co" mark represents the Streator Bottle and Glass Company dating between 1881 and 1905.

Feature 76b is a depression measuring 3 feet long by 1 ½ feet wide by 1 foot deep. This feature is located 30 feet northeast of Feature 76 and may be a privy pit.

Exploration Pits (Feature 77a, 77b, 77c, 77d, and 77e)(5 contributing sites)

Feature 77a consists of a prospect pit located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). It measures 12 feet long by 10 feet wide by 6 feet deep. The waste rock dump collars the north half of the pit and measures 28 feet long by 7 feet wide by 6 inches deep.

Feature 77b consists of a prospect pit located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). It measures 9 feet long by 4 feet wide by 1.5 feet deep. The associated dump pile measures 10 feet long by 7 feet wide by 6 inches deep.

Feature 77c consists of a prospect pit located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). It measures 11 feet in diameter by 6 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump measures 12 feet long by 12 feet wide by 4 feet deep.

Feature 77d consists of a prospect pit located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). It measures 21 feet long by 15 feet wide by 6 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump measures 33 feet long by 9 feet wide by 3 feet deep.

Feature 77e consists of a prospect pit located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). It measures 15 feet long by 12 feet wide by 5 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump measures 27 feet long by 8 feet wide by 1.5 feet deep.

One Shaft (Feature 78a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 78a consists of a collapsed incline shaft and its associated waste rock dump located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). The interior tunnel (incline) of the shaft has collapsed for some distance, but evidence of timbers at the shaft opening are still present and the entrance is covered with corrugated sheet metal. In addition, the shaft is lined with horizontally laid poles against which timbers are placed. There is a 1 ½ inch steel pipe running down the shaft. The associated waste rock dump is one of the two largest waste rock dumps on BLM land in the Garnet Mining District. It has four lobes extending to the north from the shaft. There are two additional lobes on the southeast edge of the dump. The dump measures 170 feet long by 90 feet wide by 20 feet deep.

Log Building (Feature 79), Associated buildings (Feature 79a and 79b), and Trash Scatter (Feature 79c) (3 contributing building/1 contributing sites)

Feature 79 consists of the lower walls of a square shaped log building located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). The collapsed building measures 12 feet long by 12 feet wide. Unhewn logs with ¼ pole chinking comprise the lower walls.

Feature 79a consists of the lower walls of a rectangular shaped log building located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). The collapsed building measures 16 feet long by 10 feet wide and may have been built between 1870 and 1890. Interiorly hewn logs comprise the walls, which display V-notching and mud, and ¼ pole chinking. Both square and round nails were used. A depression immediately east of the southern elevation suggests the remains of a root cellar.

Feature 79b consists of small, rectangular shaped log structure to the east of Features 79 and 79a. The collapsed structure measures 8 feet long by 5 feet wide and may have been a privy. Only three logs of the east and north walls remain of this structure. Unhewn logs with saddle notches comprise the walls.

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Feature 79c is a trash scatter associated with the log buildings. The trash scatter extends north and down slope from the log buildings. It measures 40 feet long by 40 feet wide. A road cut has exposed buried deposits of bottle glass, tin cans, cut bone, shoes, boots, metal strapping, tobacco cans, clear glass jar fragments, and white porcelain dish fragments. The can remains are primarily hole-in-cap with soldered seams. Other datable materials include: an amber beer glass fragment with "DSG Co" from the De Steiger Glass Co, dating between 1876 and 1896; an amber beer glass fragment with "IG Co" from the Ihmsen Glass Co, dating between 1870 and 1895; an amber beer glass fragment with "WIS G Co MIL" from the Wisconsin Glass Company, dating between 1881 and 1885; and an amber glass fragment with "S. McKee & Co" from the McKee and Company, dating between 1860 and 1890.

The features are within the boundaries of the Sierra Lode, which was located on January 16, 1886 by Henry Grant. It was surveyed September 3 through 7, 1903. The features were more than likely not part of the mining operation in 1903, as the surveyor does not mention any of them in his notes. (Generally surveyors only mention features that are relevant to the mining operation.) However, one of the features may have been the cabin of Henry Grant. The mining claim location notice for the Forest Lode states that the Forest Lode's "discovery shaft is about three hundred feet in a south-easterly direction from the Henry Grant Cabin." Based on a field inventory, the Forest Lode's discovery shaft is 300 feet northwest of these features and there are no other cabin remains within 300 feet of the discovery shaft. Therefore, it is believed that the notes were supposed to state that the cabin was 300 feet southeast of the discovery shaft and not vice versa and that these features are related to Henry Grant.

Mine Dump (Feature 80) (1 contributing site)

Feature 80 is waste rock dump. There is no visible adit or shaft associated with this feature. This feature appears to be comprised of material from an earlier phase of mining than that represented by Feature 78 because material from that shaft overlies at least some of this feature. The shaft or adit associated with this feature is most likely covered by the waste rock dump of Feature 78. Feature 80 measures 100 feet long by 18 feet wide by 14 feet deep.

One Adit (Feature 81a) and Structure (Feature 81b) (2 contributing structures)

Feature 81a is a collapsed adit and its associated waste rock dump located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). The adit trench measure 20 feet long by 4 feet wide by 3 to 8 feet deep. Some adit timbers are still visible in this narrow adit although they are in very fragile condition because of seeping water in the adit trench. The waste rock dump measures 115 feet long by 53 feet wide by 15 feet deep and has two long lobes and one truncated lobe extending from the adit trench. The two long lobes partially overlay another waste rock dump, however it is uncertain whether that dump is associated with the adit or whether it is associated with earlier placer works in the drainage.

Feature 81b consists of a log and timber structure resting on top of a mine dump located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). The exact purpose of the structure is unknown and it may only be part of a structure, but it is presumed that it aided in the removal of ore from the adit. The structure consists of a 7-foot long, 12-inch diameter pole set upright. A 10 foot long, 12 inch hand-hewn square beam has been set on the top of the pole. The beam end has a mortise cut into it which fit onto a tenon at the top of the pole.

One Shaft (Feature 82a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 82a is a mine shaft located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971) and its associated waste rock dump located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972). The shaft measures 4 feet long by 3 feet wide. The inside is timbered with logs set horizontally. Its depth is unknown as the feature is filled with water. The waste rock dump measures 45 feet long by 20 feet wide by 5 feet deep. In 2005, the Bureau of Land Management constructed a fence around this feature for safety reasons. The 1903 Mineral Survey for the Forest Claim (MS 6972) fails to mention either a shaft or dump at this location, suggesting both post date 1903.

One Shaft (Feature 83a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 83a is a mine shaft located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972). The shaft measures 6 feet long by 4 feet wide. The inside is timbered with horizontal log cribbing. Its depth is unknown as the feature is filled with water. The waste rock dump area

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measures 25feet long by 12feet wide by 4feet deep. In 2005, the Bureau of Land Management constructed a fence around this feature for safety reasons.

One Shaft (Feature 84a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 84 consists of a collapsed shaft located on the Sierra Claim (MS 6971). It measures 17 feet long by 14 feet wide by 12 feet deep. The associated waste rock dump measures 68 feet long by 20 feet wide by 7feet deep.

One Adit (Feature 85a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 85a consists of collapsed adit located on the Forest Claim (MS 6971) which correlates with "Tunnel No. 4" on the 1903 Forest Claim Mineral Survey. The adit has collapsed forming a trench which is 110 feet long and approximately 12 feet wide. One hundred feet from the mouth of the trench there is a collapsed drift on the north side which correlated with the "drift" recorded on the mineral survey. Three waste rock dumps are associated with this adit trench. The lowest waste rock dump is 18 feet long by 29 feet wide by 10 feet deep. The second waste rock dump consists of large granitic rocks and boulders and measures 60 feet long by 24 feet wide by 8 feet deep. The third waste rock dump measures 18 feet long by 3 feet wide by 2 feet deep.

Log Building (Feature 86) (1 contributing building)

Feature 86 is a collapsed log building located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972). The building's remains measure approximately 14 feet long by 12 feet wide. The roof has totally collapsed. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits V-notched logs, and split pole chinking affixed with wire nails. The remnant of a doorway constructed from 1 inch by 6 inch boards is located in northwest corner. Waste rock material from Feature 85 partially blocks the doorway to Feature 86 making it difficult to enter the building.

One Shaft (Feature 87a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 87 is a collapsed/filled shaft located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972). An uprooted tree has fallen across part of the depression where the shaft would have existed, making measurements impossible to take. The waste rock dump measures 35 feet long by 17 feet wide by 8 feet high.

Two Shafts (Feature 88a and 88b) and Associated Level Area (Feature 88c) (2 contributing structure/1 contributing site)

Feature 88a is a collapsed shaft located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972) measuring 17 feet long by 12 feet wide by 7 feet deep. The waste rock dump located along the northwest rim of the shaft measures 10 feet long and 6 feet wide.

Feature 88b is collapsed shaft located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972) measuring 21 feet long by 11 feet wide by 5 feet deep. The waste rock dump measures 55 long by 25 feet wide by 9 feet high. The shaft contains trash including double crimped seam tin cans, batteries, 2 pound Hills Brothers Red Can Brand coffee cans, a small oil drum, stove pipe, bed parts, and an amber glass bottle bottom manufactured by the Owens-Illinois Pacific Division firm. The bottle glass bottom and the other artifacts suggest deposition between 1930 and 1942.

Feature 88c is a level area, created from waste rock, located between Features 88a and 88b. The area contains two remnants of a hoisting system used to remove ore. The first remnant is a cable spool from a winch embossed with "FRASE & CHALMERS CHICAGO ILL." The second remnant consists of the remains of a makeshift log and pole frame located between the Feature 88b and the cable spool. This frame appears to be part of the hoist system to remove ore from Feature 88b and most likely acted as a rudimentary head frame.

One Adit (Feature 89a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 89a is a collapsed adit located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972) measuring 20 feet long by 4 feet wide by 3 feet high. No structural or framing timbers remain. The waste rock dump measures 6 feet long by 6 feet wide by 5 feet deep.

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One Adit (Feature 90a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 90a consists of collapsed adit located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972) measuring 20 feet long by 4 feet wide by 3 feet high. The adit has collapsed creating a rock face at the portal, but collapsing has occurred 22 feet past the portal. Five timbers are visible in the collapsed area past the portal. The associated waste rock dump area measures 55 feet long by 15 feet wide by 15 feet deep.

One Adit (Feature 91a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 91a is an incomplete/abandoned adit located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972) measuring 5 feet long by 3 feet wide by 3 feet deep. The adit is declining and only goes 12 feet into the hillside. Six timbers are visible inside the adit. The waste rock dump measures 6 feet long by 10 feet wide by 5 feet deep.

Building Site (Feature 92) and Trash Scatter (Feature 92a) (2 contributing sites)

Feature 92 is a level area measuring 15 feet long by 14 feet wide located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972) which represents a tent pad/platform. The rectangular, flat area is bordered on two sides by a single log overgrown with vegetation. On the northern end of the feature, there is a pile of large boulders and rocks with a thick concentration of ash which served as a chimney or stove.

Feature 92a is an associated trash scatter. Identified materials include: hole-in-cap cans with soldered seams, the base of a light green wine or champagne bottle, one shoe, one rubber boot, and a clear glass medicine bottle with the word "APOTHECARIES" embossed on the front. The artifacts appear to predate 1895.

One Adit (Feature 93a) and Unknown Structure (Feature 93b) (2 contributing structures)

Feature 93a is a collapsed adit located on the Forest Claim (MS 6972) measuring 45 feet long by 2 to 8 feet wide by 1 foot deep. No structural timbers or framing remains. The waste rock mine dump measures 45 feet long by 15 feet wide by 14 feet deep.

Feature 93b is a small log, box-like structure four courses high measuring 3 feet long by 3 feet wide. A ten-inch layer of soil and vegetation is built up on top of the structure. The box is located 15 feet south of the adit. Its function is unknown as it is obscured by soil and vegetation.

One Adit (Feature 94a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 94a is a collapsed adit located on Lot 23 of Section 3 consisting primarily of a trench. The adit trench measures 20 feet long and 4 feet wide and some waste rock material was placed on the sides of the trench. A few structural timbers remain inside the trench near the beginning of the adit. The associated waste rock dump measures 35 feet long by 15 feet wide by 5 feet deep.

One Adit (Feature 95a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 95a is a collapsed adit located on Lot 6 of Section 2 measuring 120 feet long. The adit trench itself has eroded and filled with forest duff, therefore the length of the adit trench is the only measurement which could be accurately taken. The associated waste rock dump pile measures 122 feet long by 46 feet wide by 10 feet deep. Two wooden boxes constructed with wire nails lie near the trench entrance. The most eastern box contains a 9 1/2 inch metal rod. A piece of metal strapping with two nail holes at each end was found in the adit trench. The small round can lid stamped "DuPont Blasting Caps" previously observed by BLM Archaeologist Jerry Clark in 1988 was removed by the Granite County Sheriff's Office in 1993.

Log Building (Feature 96) (1 contributing building)

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Feature 96 is a partially collapsed log building located on Lot 6 of Section 2. The rectangular shaped building measures approximately 19 feet long by 12 feet wide. The roof has collapsed. Interiorly hewn logs comprise the walls; the exterior of the logs exhibit V-notching, and ¼ pole and wire nail chinking.

Log Building (Feature 97) (1 contributing building)

Feature 97 is a partially collapsed log building located on Lot 6 of Section 2. The rectangular shaped building measures approximately 18 feet long by 10 feet wide. The roof has collapsed. Unhewn logs comprise the walls. The logs display V-notching and chinking is comprised of poles and split log, affixed with wire nails. This feature is four courses high in the southeast corner; the remaining portions of the building are completely collapsed.

Three Exploration Pits (Feature 98a, 98b and 98c (3 contributing sites)

Feature 98a consists of a large pit located on the boundary of the Sierra Claim (MS 6971) and the Cleveland Claim (MS 6973) but was part of the Cleveland Claim workings. The pit measures 11.5 feet long by 8 feet wide and 5 feet deep. It has a waste rock pile on the north rim of the pit which measures 12 feet long by 11.5 feet wide by 3 inches deep and another waste rock pile on the west rim which measures 15 feet long by 6 feet wide by 1.5 feet deep.

Feature 98b consists of a shallow prospect pit located on the Sierra Claim MS 6971) but was part of the Cleveland Claim (MS 6973) workings. The pit measures 7 feet long by 4 feet wide by 1 foot deep. The waste rock dump is indistinguishable due to the nature of the surrounding landscape.

Feature 98c consists of a small prospect pit located on the Sierra Claim MS 6971) but was part of the Cleveland Claim (MS 6973) workings. The pit measures 2 feet in diameter by 2 feet deep. The waste rock dump is indistinguishable due to the nature of the surrounding landscape.

Frame Building (Feature 99), One Building Site (Feature 99a), and Trash Scatter (Feature 99b) (1 contributing building/2 contributing sites)

Feature 99 is associated with the Mountain View Mill located on Lot 6 of Section 2 and may have been an office and/or residence. The feature, a one-story frame building with a log pier foundation, measures 22 feet long by 14 feet wide and is rectangular shaped. The roof displays offset gable construction topped with corrugated metal over tarpaper. The exterior of the building exhibits vertical plank siding. The west wall contains a door opening. A shed roof along the west wall covers a porch, two entrance steps, and an outdoor storage area. There are six window openings: two in the north wall, two in the south wall, and two in the west wall. The east wall contains a large opening, which might have been a window.

Associated with the building are two features. Feature 99a is a level area once occupied by a building. The area contains large pipes protruding from the ground, burned metal, corrugated sheeting, a stove, and bed frames. The burned metal in the area suggests the original building occupying this location may have burned.

Feature 99b is a trash scatter located south of Feature 99a. It consists of double crimped seam cans; glass fragments; Rainier, Great Falls, Highlander, Lucky, and Best beer cans; food jars; a Clorox bottle; and several two pound Folgers coffee cans.

Log Building (Feature 100), Associated Outbuilding (Feature 100a), and Trash Scatter (Feature 100b) (2 contributing buildings/1 contributing site)

Feature 100 is a log building associated with the Mountain View Mill, possibly a workshop or residence. It is located on Lot 6 of Section 2. The feature, dating to the 1930s, is a one-story log building measuring 30 feet long by 18 feet wide. The collapsed roof suggests gable construction topped with asphalt roll roofing. One stovepipe provided heat for the feature. The exterior of the building is constructed from unhewn logs exhibiting square notching and pole chinking. The west wall contains a doorway replete with two hinges; the door lies inside the building. The south elevation contains a small door for entry into the root cellar, which

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measures 12 feet wide by 6 feet long displaying sod and wooden boards covering the surface. There are six window openings: two in the north wall, two in the east wall, one in the south wall, and one in the west wall. A root cellar is also attached to the northeast corner of the building. The partially collapsed cellar measures 12 feet long by 8 feet wide.

Feature 100a is a single-hole outhouse 62 feet southwest of Feature 100. The building measures 6 feet long by 5 feet wide. A shed roof covered with tar paper tops the outhouse. Horizontal planks mounted to a wood frame clad the walls.

Feature 100b is a trash scatter immediately north of the outhouse. The scatter measures 20 feet long by 20 feet wide and consists of glass fragments, double crimped seam cans, a china cup base with the makers mark "Sheango China New Castle PA", condensed milk cans, one pound velvet tobacco cans, pocket sized velvet tobacco cans, and two drinking glasses.

Mountain View Mill (Feature 101) (1 contributing building)

Feature 101 is the Mountain View Mill located on Lot 6 of Section 2. The feature, a two-story frame and timber building with a concrete foundation, measures 50 feet long by 35 feet wide and is L-shaped. The roof is a combination of gable and shed construction covered with wooden planks. The exterior of the building exhibits board and batten siding. All doors and windows are missing.

For convenience, portions of the mill building are assigned letter designations, A through G, to assist in description. Area A consists of the unloading ramp at the northeast corner of the building. Area B is the hopper immediately adjacent to the ramp. Area C is the room below the hopper, which includes a concrete platform, wooden shelves, and a vertical structure of heavy wooden planking. Area D consists of the hopper adjacent to the south boundary of Area B. Included within is a center wooden beam with an attached platform and a "crow's nest" in the southwest corner. Area E, directly west of Area D, includes a catwalk (in the upper reaches of the east side) leading to the crow's nest and connected by a ladder which courses up the wall from a platform below. Approximately level with the top of the platform is a chute protruding from the hopper. Southeast of the hopper are three rectangular concrete foundation segments with threaded bolts. Immediately south of the concrete segments is Area F, within which are two adjacent concrete pads, one large and rectangular, and the other considerably smaller and square. Both include threaded bolts. On the west wall of Area F is a long workbench, and on the south end is an opening, which was once smaller and served as a door but was subsequently enlarged, probably to remove and salvage equipment. Concrete serves as flooring in both Areas E and F. Area G, immediately west of Area E, is separated from the rest of the building by a low retaining wall. This area includes the only intact piece of machinery left in the building, an amalgamation pan located in the southeast corner. (see drawings: "Plan View of Mill" and "Simplified Profile View of East Side of Mill," in Section 10.)

In 1934, Pete Shipler filed a claim for a mill site and named it the "Majestic Mill Site." By the spring of 1935, the mill was up and running under the auspices of the Lackawanna Gold Mining Company, Inc. which reportedly employed seven men. In 1936, Thomas Gordon and C. G. Cameron of Neihart, Montana leased the operation. A year later, the operation once again changed hands as V. W. Haylett of Walla Walla, Washington assumed the lease. Mr. Haylett installed a larger power plant and other, unspecified, equipment to add flotation to the amalgamation and concentration process already in use. In 1938, the operation restructured, changed its name to the Mountain View Mining Company and operated under the direction of J. W. Ingram, president, and Reginald Rowand and Edward N. Johnson, general manager and foreman, respectively. Mr. Ingram hailed from Walla Walla, Washington, while Rowland and Johnson came from Garnet, Montana. During this time period, sixteen men worked at the mill. In the spring of 1939, the mill was leased again and in the fall of that same year, it was shut down.²²

²² Garren Meyer, *Mountain View Mine and Mill Complex. A Cultural History of the Garnet Mining District and Analysis of the Mountain View Mill Site.* (24 GN 355) Spring, 1992. Unpublished student thesis. University of Montana, Missoula. 1992 .p. 55-58; A summary of this thesis with the same name used was published as a section in *The Historical Archaeology of Garnet Mining Town.*

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One Adit (Feature 102a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 102a is a collapsed adit located on Lot 6 of Section 2. Prior to reclamation in the 1980s by the Department of State Lands (DSL), the adit ran southeast-northwest. The DSL reclaimed/closed the adit by installing a culvert covered by a locked gate into the adit portal. The waste rock dump associated with this tunnel is very large and has basically engulfed the mill, pushing against it and causing structural damage. The main body of the dump is situated immediately east of the mill. A small sub-dump sits on its western edge and rests against portions of the east wall of the mill. The dump extends around to the west and is intruding on the south wall of the mill's second hopper (D). It measures approximately 100 feet long by 50 feet wide by 18 feet deep.

One Adit (Feature 103a) (1 contributing structure)

Feature 103a is a collapsing adit located on Lot 6 of Section 2. The adit opening was gated by the Bureau of Land Management in 2000 for safety reasons. The adit opening/portal is approximately 3 feet high by 14 feet wide. The adit trench is 45 ft feet long by 6 to 14 feet wide by 4 to 10 feet deep. A few timbers that lined the trench are still present. The associated waste rock dump is 70 feet long by 34 feet wide by 10 feet deep.

Trash Scatter (Feature 104), Building Sites (Feature 104a and 104b) and Fence (Feature 104c) (2 contributing sites/2 contributing structures)

Feature 104 is a trash scatter located on Lot 5 of Section 2 on a slope above a tributary of McManus Gulch. The scatter encompasses an area measuring 100 feet long by 100 feet wide. Historic artifacts include lumber fragments, hole-in-cap cans, hole-in-top cans, bottle glass, plate glass, ceramics, cattle skulls, unidentified fragments of bone, and a sheep skull.

Feature 104a is an "L" shaped log structure approximately 30 feet long. The width was not determined because the deterioration of the logs prevented the location of the end of the structure. Rather than a barn, as hypothesized by the University of Montana students, the structure appears to be some sort of chute or possible small shelter. The exterior south wall is 30 feet long. The interior south wall is 23 feet long. The distance between the two walls is 9 feet. There is a deteriorated 9 foot long log wall at the east end of the structure which joins the two walls. The length of the west walls of the structure could not be measured because of the deterioration of the north ends of the logs, however, there was no indication that these two walls were joined by a fourth wall. Instead, there may have been a gate closure which would account for the metal hinge found within the walls. The two west walls are separated by an interior distance of approximately 5 feet. The structure appears to have been approximately 5 to 6 feet high and been constructed using four large logs. The exterior wall was braced on the interior by 2 x 6 inch upright boards. The logs were notched using a "V" notch. The interior walls appeared to have been at least three logs high and were saddle notched. There are round spike nails in the logs.

Feature 104b is a structure located 35 feet southeast of the southwest corner and 18 feet due south of the southeast corner of Feature 104a. As previously described by the University of Montana students, this structure appears to be a feed trough or manger. It has deteriorated considerably since 1988. The feed trough measures 15 feet in length and 4.5 feet in width. It appears to have been 3-4 logs high.

Feature 104c is the remains of a fence. When identified in 1988, the remains of a pole fence was located along the drainage with a segment running to the southwest corner of Feature 104b and a segment running to the south end of Feature 104c. Only the fence pole at the feed trough was relocated. However, the remains of a section of pole fence running from the northeast corner of Feature 104b was located. The remaining fence poles are, for the most part lying on the ground, and proceed in a northeast direction for approximately 60 feet.

In 1988, the University of Montana tested this site. They recovered and identified 387 cattle bone fragments and 268 sheep/goat bone fragments. A saw was used for butchering the bones, however, they were uncertain as to whether or not all of the

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butchering took place in this area or if the meat was already cut when it was brought here. They could not infer social status based on the results and they also did not date the site, except to state that all the cans were older than modern sanitary cans.

Fitzgerald House (Feature 105) (1 contributing building)

The Fitzgerald House is a one-story log building constructed in 1911. Located on Lot 10 of Section 3, the rectangular shaped house measures 38 feet long by 33 feet wide and rests on a concrete, dry laid rock, and brick foundation. Wood shingles top the hipped roof. Constructed from square, milled logs, the exterior of the building exhibits square notching. Along the north side of the main building is the main entrance - a 3-panel 1-light fixed light door with a 1-light fixed light transom above, part of the porch and a shed addition. The board and batten shed addition with a shed roof covers most of the north wall and was built prior to 1960. It contains two 6-light pane windows and one 2-panel door. Along the east side of the main building are three 6-light fixed light windows. Along the south side of the building is one 6-light fixed light window and a board and batten room addition with a shed roof that covers most of the south wall. The room addition has two 9-light fixed light windows and was built prior to 1960. The north wall of the room addition contains one board and batten door. A post 1989 shed roof porch along the west wall protects two windows. One metal stove pipe chimney protrudes from the roof of the building and a rock chimney is located on the south wall of the room addition.

Joseph Fitzgerald built this house for his family in 1911. Although the family moved to Washington in 1918, they continued to own the property until 2002 when Frank Fitzgerald died. At that time, a non-family member acquired the property.²³

Frame Building (Feature 106) (1 contributing building)

Feature 106 is a one-story frame building located on Lot 25 of Section 3. It is privately owned. The building measures 12 feet long by 10 feet wide and is rectangular shaped. Corrugated metal covers the shed roof. The exterior of the building exhibits horizontal plank siding, with one door opening located in the east wall. According to Frank Fitzgerald, this building was constructed in 1911.²⁴ The feature presently functions as a woodshed.

Frame Building (Feature 107) (1 contributing building)

Feature 107 is a one-story frame outhouse located on Lot 25 of Section 3. It is privately owned. The building measures 6 feet long by 5 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with wood shingles. The exterior of the building exhibits board on board siding. In the south wall is a 4-panel door. The west wall contains a small 1-light fixed window. In the east wall is one 9-light fixed window and a moon-shaped vent at the top. According to Frank Fitzgerald this building was constructed in 1911.²⁵

Frame Building (Feature 108) (1 contributing building)

Feature 108 is a one-story frame building located on Lot 25 of Section 3. It is privately owned. The building measures 16 feet long by 8 feet wide and is rectangular shaped. Corrugated metal covers the board on board planks overlaying the gable roof. The exterior of the building exhibits horizontal plank siding. In the gable end of the south wall is a door, which provides entry into the building. The west wall contains a boarded-over window opening. There is an enclosed front porch addition along the south wall that was built sometime after 1911. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Constructed from vertical plank boards, it contains a plank door in the south wall and a boarded-over window opening in the west wall. According to Frank Fitzgerald this building was constructed in 1911 and functioned as a chicken house.²⁶

²³ Frank Fitzgerald interview by Darla Bruner on October 4, 1999. BLM Missoula Field Office.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

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Log Building (Feature 109) (1 contributing building)

Feature 109 is a one-story log building located on Lot 25 of Section 3. The rectangular shaped building measures 18 feet long by 12 feet wide. The gable roof is covered with board on board planking. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits mud-daub chinking, while logs are saddle notched. The west wall contains a doorway and the south wall contains one window opening. At some time, a shed/porch was added on to the building measuring 8 feet by 12 feet. Constructed of vertical boards, it shares a roof with the original building. Frank Fitzgerald put the board on board roof on this feature. The attached shed/porch has one window opening in the west wall. The south wall of the attached shed/porch contains a door opening. Someone has modified the shed/porch with chicken wire and it appears that it was last used as a chicken coop.

Log Building (Feature 110) (1 noncontributing building)

Feature 110 is one-and-a-half story modern log building located on Lot 25 of Section 3. The building, constructed in 1988, is rectangular shaped and rests on a concrete foundation. The cabin functions as a summer residence.

Frame Building (Feature 111) (1 contributing building and Associated Outbuilding (Feature 111a) (2 contributing buildings)

Feature 111 is a one-story frame building located on Lot 13 and MS 6970. The rectangular shaped building measures 40 feet long by 25 feet wide. Green asphalt roll roofing covers the gable roof. Two stovepipes project from the roof. The exterior of the building exhibits horizontal clapboard siding and one 4-panel door in the west wall. A screened-in shed porch is attached to west wall of the feature. Two fixed pane sliding windows are located in the west wall. Two windows are located in the north wall; one fixed pane sliding window and one 6-light fixed pane window. The building sits on public land, but is privately owned. Date of construction is unknown, but this feature was most likely built in the 1930s.

Associated with the building is one outhouse (Feature 111a.) measuring 6 feet long by 5 feet wide. Roof construction is shed style with board on board planks covered with green asphalt rolled roofing material. Horizontal plank siding painted green clads the wooden frame building. The outhouse has an entrance in the south wall.

Log Building (Feature 112) and Outbuilding (Feature 112a) (2 contributing buildings)

Feature 112 is a collapsed one-story log building constructed between 1895 and 1912. The rectangular shaped building, located on Lot 25 of Section 3, measures 16 feet long by 12 feet wide. Board on board planking and corrugated metal cover the gable roof. Constructed from interiorly hewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits pole chinking, while logs display V- and saddle notching. The west wall contains one door opening, which provides the main entry to the dwelling. The east wall contains one small entrance door leading to the attic. The south wall displays one window opening. Collapse of the north wall precludes identification of the presence of doors or windows. Frank Fitzgerald stated that when he was a boy this feature was known as the John Sullivan place.²⁷

Feature 112a is an outhouse associated with the one-story log building. The shed roof outhouse measures 5 feet long by 4 feet wide. Board on board tops the partially collapsed roof and vertical boards clad the walls. The west wall contains the main doorway. The outhouse sports a two-hole seating arrangement.

Log Building (Feature 113) (1 contributing building)

Feature 113 is a mostly collapsed log building located on Lot 25 of Section 3. The square shaped building measures approximately 12 feet long by 12 feet wide. It appears boards covered the gable roof. A stovepipe projected from the roof. Constructed from unhewn logs, the exterior of the building exhibits V-notched logs and mud-daub chinking. The west wall may have

²⁷ Frank Fitzgerald interviews.

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contained an entrance. It is difficult to determine the location of any windows. Frank Fitzgerald stated that when he was a boy this feature was known as the Jack Flynn place.²⁸

Table 1. Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources to the Garnet Ghost Town Historic District

NO.	NAME	DATE(S)	DESCRIPTION/COMMENT	C OR NC	CLASSIFICATION
1	Dahl House	1938	1 story log. Cabin	C	Building
1a.	Outbuilding	1938	12' x 12' frame garage	C	Building
1b.	Outbuilding	1938	15' x 12' frame, shed roof	C	Building
1c.	Outhouse	1938	Wood frame	C	Building
2	Building Site	Ca. 1898	19' x 16' depression	C	Site
3	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1898	33' x 16' area containing Historic artifacts	C	Site
4	Building Site	Ca. 1898	20' x 16' area with trash Scatter – ruins of barn/stable	C	Site
5	Livery Stable	Ca. 1897	1 story log – 25' x 17'	C	Building
6	Building Site	Ca. 1897	15' x 14' leveled area	C	Site
7	Blacksmith Shop	Ca. 1897	1 story log – 22' x 16' Fieldstone pier foundation	C	Building
8	Log Building	Ca. 1897	1 story log – 16' x 16'	C	Building
8a.	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1897	Trash area – 6' x 3'	C	Site
9	Building Site	Ca. 1897	Leveled area – 15' x 14'	C	Site
10	Building Site	Ca. 1897	Leveled area 33' x 14' Wood & brick structural remains	C	Site
11	Honeymoon Cabin	Ca. 1897	1 story log cabin – 19' x 15' Associated with Frank Davey	C	Building
11a.	2 Hole Outhouse	Ca. 1897	Wood frame – 5' x 5'	C	Building
12	McMahan Cabin	Ca. 1897	1 story log cabin	C	Building
12a.	Outhouse	Ca. 1897	Wood frame, shake roof, 1 window	C	Building
13	Log Building	Ca. 1897	1 story log building – 26' x 14'	C	Building
14a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1897	Collapsed adit (south orientation)	C	Structure
14b.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1897	Collapsed adit (southwest oriented)	C	Structure
15	Log Building	Ca. 1897	1 story log building – 17' x 11'	C	Building
16	Log Building	Ca. 1897	1 story log building – 16' x 12'	C	Building
16a.	2 Hole Outhouse	Ca. 1897	Wood Frame	C	Building
17	Post Office	Ca. 1897	1 story log building – 14' x 12'	C	Building
18	Adams House	Ca. 1897	1 story log house with shiplap Siding	C	Building
18a.	3 Hole Outhouse	Ca. 1897	6'4' wood frame with Board & batten siding	C	Building
19	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1897	20' x 16' area with artifacts	C	Site
20	Building Site	Ca. 1897	Leveled area with artifacts	C	Site

²⁸ Ibid.

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21	Hawe House	Ca. 1934	1 story frame – Gable – 38' x 15'	C	Building
21a.	2-Hole Outhouse	Ca. 1934	Frame wood plank / board & batten	C	Building
21b.	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1930	Trash Dump 15' x 10'	C	Site
22	Building Site	Ca. 1934	Leveled area 28' x 16' with artifacts	C	Site
23	Log Building	Ca. 1897	Gable – 28' x 12'	C	Building
24	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1897	Trash dump – 20' x 20' – artifacts	C	Site
25	Log Building	Ca. 1897	1 story gable roof – 22' x 13'	C	Building
25a.	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1897	Trash scatter 5' x 5'	C	Site
26	Building Site	Ca. 1897	Leveled area – 30' x 23' - artifacts	C	Site
26a.	Outhouse	Ca. 1897	Wood frame	C	Building
27	Building Site	Ca. 1897	Leveled area – 22' x 10' – artifacts	C	Site
28	Building Site	Ca. 1897	Leveled area – 28' x 18' – artifacts	C	Site
29	Log Cabin	Ca. 1897	1 story log cabin – gable – 23' x 15'	C	Building
30	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1897	Largest trash dump – 100' x 40'	C	Site
31	Wills Cabin	Ca. 1897	Log, gable roof – 20' x 14'	C	Building
31a.	Log Outbuilding	Ca. 1897	Log, roof missing, - 9' x 5'	C	Building
32a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1897	Collapsed adit (southwest orientation)	C	Structure
33	Log Building	Ca. 1897	Log, gable roof – 23' x 16'	C	Building
34a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1897	Collapsed adit (southwest orientation)	C	Structure
35	Kelly's Saloon	1897	1 & ½ story frame gable 30' x 20'	C	Building
36	Davey's Store	1898	1 story frame gabled & ice house	C	Building
37	Wells Hotel	1897	2 ½ story frame gabled 50' x 30'	C	Building
37a.	Outbuilding	Ca. 1898	Frame gabled 20' x 8' 3 windows	C	Building
37b.	2-Hole Outhouse	Ca. 1898	Frame gable, board & batten 10' X 5'	C	Building
38	Jail	1897	Hewn Log Gable 33' x 22' irregular shape	C	Building
38a.	Outhouse	Ca. 1897	Wood Frame (collapsed)	C	Building
39	Log Building	1898	Log Building (collapsed) 16' x 16'	C	Building
40	School House	1939	1 story frame gable clapboard 30 x 22'	C	Building
40a.	Outbuilding	1939	Frame shed roof 8' x 6'	C	Building
40b.	2-Hole Outhouse	1939	Frame gable, clapboard 7' x 5'	C	Building
40c.	2-Hole Outhouse	1939	Frame gable, clapboard 7' x 5'	C	Building
40d.	Tree House	Ca. 1939	Frame, shed roof, vertical board, window	C	Building
41	Kreiger House	Ca. 1897	1 ½ story frame, gable, vert. plank siding	C	Building
41a.	Log Shed	Ca. 1897	Log shed gable unhewn, saddle notching 20' x 15'	C	Building
41b.	2-Hole Outhouse	Ca. 1897	Frame vertical plank, shed roof	C	Building
42	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1897	Trash Dump, artifacts (cans) 66' x 44'	C	Site
43	Dahl Saloon	1938	Frame, gable, clapboard siding 24' x 12'	C	Building
44	Stable "Carriage House"	1897	1 story hewn log, 30' x 18'"	C	Building
45	Hannifen House	1900	1 ½ story frame gable vertical Board & batten siding 25' x 12'	C	Building
45a.	Root Cellar	Ca. 1900	Collapsed	C	Structure
45b.	Outhouse	Ca. 1900	Wood Frame	C	Building
46	Building Site	Ca. 1920	Foundation fragments – 28' x 20'	C	Site

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47a.	Mine Pit/Shaft	Ca. 1898	Collapsed; timbers & wooden door visible	C	Structure
48a.	Mine Pit/Shaft	Ca. 1898	Shaft 15' diameter	C	Structure
49a.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Large mining related pit	C	Site
49b.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Large mining related pit	C	Site
49c.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Large mining related pit	C	Site
49d.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Large mining related pit	C	Site
50a.	Mine Shaft	Ca. 1899	20' diameter 15' deep shaft	C	Structure
51a.	Trench	Ca. 1898	Mining related trench	C	Structure
52a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed adit oriented northwest	C	Structure
53	Building Site	Ca. 1898	6' x 6' area with building logs	C	Site
54	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1898	Trash dump 90' x 30' - artifacts	C	Site
55a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed adit	C	Structure
55b.	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1898	Trash scatter in adit trench	C	Site
56	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1898	Trash dump	C	Site
57	Hebner Cabin	1949	1 story log cabin gable 34' x 18' stone foundation & porch	NC	Building
57a.	Outhouse	1949	Horizontal plank with shed roof	NC	Building
58	Building (Collapsed)	Ca. 1898	Frame 24' x 18'	C	Building
58a.	Outbuilding	Ca. 1898	Lumber & pole frame partially collapsed Horizontal plank siding, shed roof	C	Building
58b.	Outhouse (Collapsed)	Ca. 1898	Frame horizontal plank siding	C	Building
58c.	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1898	Shallow depression trash dump, 35' x 8' artifacts	C	Site
59a.	Trench	Ca. 1898	Mining related trench	C	Structure
60a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed adit oriented NE, no timbers	C	Structure
60b.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed adit	C	Structure
61a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed with timbers visible	C	Structure
62a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed with timbers visible	C	Structure
63	Public Outhouse	Ca. 1990	Concrete construction, gable roof	NC	Building
64a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed with timbers visible	C	Structure
65	Log Building	Ca. 1898	Collapsed log building 24' x 16'	C	Building
65a.	Shed (Collapsed)	Ca. 1898	Collapsed shed	C	Building
65b.	Stone Wall	Ca. 1898	Stone alignment between building and shed	C	Structure
65c.	Trash Dump	Ca. 1898	Dump with artifacts	C	Site
66a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed adit no timbers visible	C	Structure
67	Frame Building	Ca. 1898	Collapsed 1 story 18' x 18' vertical plank siding	C	Building
67a.	Outhouse	Ca. 1897	Frame, 6' x 4' horizontal siding, shed roof	C	Building
67b.	Building Site	Ca. 1898	Leveled area 15' x 9' with artifacts	C	Site
67c.	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1898	Trash scattered along ground surface	C	Site
68	Log Building	Ca. 1899	1 story log gable with porch 38' x 20'	C	Building
68a.	Outhouse	Ca. 1898	One hole log, shed roof 7' x 7'	C	Building

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68b.	Log Outbuilding	Ca. 1898	Collapsed log 16' x 16' Shed roof	C	Building
68c.	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1898	Trash dump	C	Site
69a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed adit with timbers visible	C	Structure
70a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Mine adit with timbers visible	C	Structure
71	Log Building (Collapsed)	1881- 1905	Collapsed log building- 15' x 15'	C	Building
71a.	Trash Scatter	1881 - 1905	SE of building, artifacts	C	Site
72	Log Building	Ca. 1898	Partially collapsed log building -28'x26'	C	Building
72a.	Outbuilding	Ca. 1898	Collapsed frame building 10'x8'	C	Building
73a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed adit no timbers visible	C	Structure
74	Log Building	1881-1905	Partially collapsed log building 26'x18'	C	Building
74a.	Outbuilding	1881-1905	Log building 5 logs high 9'x6'	C	Building
74b.	Trash Scatter	1881-1905	Trash Dump south of feature 74	C	Site
74c.	Trash Scatter	1881-1905	Trash Dump east of feature 74	C	Site
75a.	Mine Shaft	Ca. 1898	Collapsed mine shaft	C	Structure
75b.	Mine Shaft	Ca. 1891	Collapsed mine shaft	C	Structure
76	Building Site	1880-1905	Leveled area with berm 14'x11' decayed Logs & plank lumber	C	Site
76a.	Trash Scatter	1880-1905	40' NW of Feature 76, artifacts	C	Site
76b.	Privy Pit	1880-1905	Depression 3'x1 1/2'x1' deep	C	Site
77a.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Mining related pit	C	Site
77b.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Mining related pit	C	Site
77c.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Mining related pit	C	Site
77d.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Mining related pit	C	Site
77e.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Mining related pit	C	Site
78a.	Mine Shaft	Ca. 1898	Shaft with support timbers visible	C	Structure
79	Log Building	1870-1890	Partially collapsed log building 12'x12' on North end, 16'x10' on south	C	Building
79a.	Log Building	1870-1890	Collapsed log building	C	Structure
79b.	Log Structure	1870-1890	Small collapse log structure	C	Structure
79c.	Trash Scatter	1870-1890	Trash dump, 40'x40'	C	Site
80a.	Mine Dump	Ca. 1898	Mine waste rock, area 100'x18'x14' deep, not associated with any mine features	C	Structure
81a.	Mine Adit	Ca. 1898	Collapsed adit with structural timbers And wire nails visible	C	Structure
81b.	Log & timber structure	Ca. 1898	Resting on top of mine dump - 7'long 12" diameter pole set upright with one end Of a 10'long x 12" beam set on top	C	Structure
82a.	Mine Shaft	Ca.1898	Shaft opening 4'x3' timbered with logs Set horizontally	C	Structure
83a.	Mine Shaft	Ca.1898	Shaft 6'x4' with horizontal support timbers	C	Structure
84a.	Mine Shaft	Ca.1898	Collapsed shaft	C	Structure
85a.	Mine Adit	Ca.1898	Collapsed adit	C	Structure
86	Log Building	Ca.1898	Partially collapsed log building 14'x12'	C	Building

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87a.	Mine Shaft	Ca.1898	Collapsed/filled-in shaft	C	Structure
88a.	Mine Shaft	Ca.1898	Mine shaft with no visible support timbers	C	Structure
88b.	Mine Shaft	1898-1942	Collapsed Shaft	C	Structure
88c.	Building Site	1898-1942	Leveled area	C	Site
89a.	Mine Adit	Ca.1898	Collapsed adit facing SW – no visible timbers	C	Structure
90a.	Mine Adit	Ca.1898	Collapsed adit facing SE, with support timbers	C	Structure
91a.	Mine Adit	Ca.1898	Adit facing SE into solid rock, support timbers	C	Structure
92	Building Site	Ca.1898	Flattened area cut into hillside 15'x14'	C	Site
92a.	Trash Scatter	Ca.1898	Trash scatter, artifacts	C	Site
93a.	Mine Adit	Ca.1898	Collapsed adit facing NW, structural timbers	C	Structure
93b.	Log Structure	Ca.1898	Log box-like structure; unknown function	C	Structure
94a.	Mine Adit	Ca.1898	Adit collapsed with structural timbers	C	Structure
95a.	Mine Shaft	Ca.1898	Collapsed shaft with no timbers visible	C	Structure
96	Log Building	Ca.1898	Partially collapsed log building 19'x 12'	C	Building
97	Log Building	Ca.1898	Partially collapsed log building 18'x10'	C	Building
98a.	Exploration Pit	Ca.1898	Mining related pit	C	Site
98b.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Mining related pit	C	Site
98c.	Exploration Pit	Ca. 1898	Mining related pit	C	Site
99	Frame Building	1934	1 story frame building, log pier foundation 22'x14'. Roof corrugated metal, vertical Plank siding, porch,	C	Building
99a	Building Site	1934	Leveled area, burned metal, bed frames	C	Site
99b	Trash Scatter	1934	Trash dump with artifacts	C	Site
100	Log Building	1934	1 story log building, roof missing 18'x27'	C	Building
100a.	Single Hole Outhouse	1934	Horizontal plank on wooden frame, shed Roof with tar paper	C	Building
100b.	Trash Dump	1934	North of outhouse, 20'x20' artifacts	C	Site
101	Mountain View Mill	1934	2 story frame timber building, concrete Foundation 50'x35' L-shaped, roof gable & shed, board & batten siding.	C	Building
102a.	Mine Adit	1934	East of mill, culvert entrance	C	Structure
103a.	Mine Adit	1934	Collapsed adit facing SE, structural timbers	C	Structure
104	Trash Scatter	Ca. 1890	Trash dump 100'x100'	C	Site
104a.	Building Site	Ca. 1890	Log remains	C	Structure
104b.	Building Site	Ca. 1890	Deteriorated wood trough or manger	C	Structure
104c.	Fence	Ca. 1890	Collapsed wood fence	C	Site
105	Fitzgerald House	1911	1 story log building, 38'x33' squared Milled logs, porch	C	Building
106	Wood Shed	1911	Frame shed 12'x10' shed roof covered with Metal, horizontal plank siding	C	Building
107	Outhouse	1911	Small frame building 6'x5' gable roof Board and batten siding, 4-panel door	C	Building
108	Frame Building	1911	1 story frame building, gable roof, 16'x8' Horizontal plank siding	C	Building
109	Log Building	Ca. 1898	Log building, gable roof, 18'x12'	C	Building

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			Partially covered with vertical boards		
110	Log Building	1988	Modern 1 ½ story cabin on concrete foundation	NC	Building
111	Frame Building	Ca. 1934	Frame, gable roof, front screen porch	C	Building
111a.	Outhouse	Ca. 1934	Frame, painted green	C	Building
112	Log Building	Ca. 1898	Log building 16'x12' gable roof,	C	Building
113	Log Building	Ca. 1898	Partially collapsed log building 12'x12' built into hillside	C	Building

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Garnet Ghost Town Historic District retains a high degree of historic architectural and physical integrity. When built, mining towns, in general, were not intended to last. Once the gold, silver, or other metal “played out,” townspeople usually abandoned domestic structures and scavenged or scrapped anything useful within the site boundary. Moving buildings to another location or burning them to the ground often occurred, as witnessed at Reynolds City located approximately three miles east of Garnet along Elk Creek. From the time of Frank Davey’s death and the auctioning of his general store in 1948, generally considered the beginning of Garnet’s existence as a ghost town (Hammond, 1983, Meyer 1992, Toppings, 1992, Hall, 1989), Garnet’s fate rested largely on efforts of concerned individuals, such as Marian Dahl and others, who considered the buildings and setting worthy of preservation. Despite their efforts, architectural fabric such as the ornate oak stair banister and spindles, stained glass, door corner moldings and most of the exterior bric-a-brac from the Wells Hotel was lost. With the acquisition of most of the town by the Bureau of Land Management, an era of protection, stabilization, restoration and interpretation began in 1970.

The districts period of significance extends from 1895, marking the construction date of the stamp mill to 1948, the year of the auction to dispose of goods and furnishings from Davey’s Store and the Wells Hotel (by then renamed the Davey Hotel). While the majority of features date to this time period (1895-1948), a few modern additions do exist. However, because they are so limited in number, they pose little intrusion to the area and do not detract significantly from Garnet’s historic character. The immediate setting and landscape of the surrounding area are little changed from the period when the town thrived.

Currently there are 83 complete or partial buildings in Garnet. Of that number, 79 are contributing elements in the historic district. While most show the effects of age and some are partially collapsed, the standing building stock -- reflecting the typical vernacular style of a western mining town -- displays good integrity. Garnet displays a significant number of extant buildings representing the remains of an historic mining town. Under mostly federal ownership, those resources are protected with an active stabilization program. Numerous mining-related structures and sites compliment these buildings. Again, while many of the structures are in a state of deterioration, they clearly convey their important role in the mining history of the town. The many adits and shafts, while usually collapsed, often display support timbers and associated waste rock piles relating to the operation of the mine. Considering the number of intact remains and the ongoing stabilization efforts, Garnet’s architectural heritage effectively conveys the location, setting, feeling, association, design, materials, and workmanship of a bygone place and time in Montana history.

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Significance Applying Criterion A: Mining in Western Montana

Under Criterion A, Garnet illustrates the mining industry and the transition from placer to lode mining in western Montana. Garnet was the most productive mining site in the Garnet Range between 1895 and 1940. Known as "a poor man's mining paradise," Garnet developed with minimal outside capital. Although many other Montana lode-mining areas such as Helena, Philipsburg and Butte produced more wealth, Garnet led hard rock production in the Garnet Range and provided jobs for many unemployed miners thrown out of work by the silver crash of the 1890s and the economic depression of the 1930s. Garnet took its place as one of the early unionized camps with the union playing an important role both as representative to the workers and as the leading entity for the organization of social events. The union kept townspeople abreast of national events, especially those involving labor's efforts to organize and realize benefits for miners. Unlike earlier mining camps where single men dominated the boom years, Garnet became a family town early on. For a time, Garnet's future seemed doubtful because of its isolation and the inability to haul large amounts of ore from its mines to the railhead at Bearmouth, some twelve miles to the south. However, the development of a road in 1895-96, capable of handling large wagon loads of ore, spurred the town's development. Garnet, deeply affected by national events of the 19th and early 20th century, such as the collapse of silver prices and World War I, which drew a portion of its already dwindling population to employment at the shipbuilding factories in Washington and other war-related jobs elsewhere, struggled to remain a viable mining community. The onset of World War II in 1941 sounded the death knell for the town that had revived during the previous decade with the assistance of government supported gold prices. War-time restrictions on the purchase of dynamite and the draw of defense jobs elsewhere effectively sealed the town's fate.

During its productive years, mining in Garnet offered a degree of financial success for a number of mine owners, a few merchants and to a lesser degree, hundreds of miners. Today, the district is one of a few remaining mining communities that embodies significant aspects of gold mining and examples of the domestic residential areas that developed to support this local economy. Garnet is an excellent representation of the patterns of mining development within small, isolated areas, and aptly illustrates the "boom and bust" aspect that these mining communities experienced throughout Montana and the West.

The three extant large commercial buildings of the 1890s located on Garnet's main street provide an interesting representation of facilities used for primary activities other than work during the boom years and after -- including gambling and drinking at Kelly's, grocery and general merchandise shopping at F.A. Davey's General Store, and socialization, dining and boarding at the Wells Hotel. The livery stable, blacksmith shop and the jail, all located on the street above the main business district, also provide tangible evidence relating to Garnet's early years.

Across from Kelly's is the Dahl house, a log residence constructed by Ole Dahl in the late 1930s. After the repeal of Prohibition he built Ole's Saloon in 1938, a building that today serves as a visitor's center for the ghost town. These 1930s buildings located on the main street, retain good integrity and represent typical examples of 1930s log and frame construction, and the determination of some residents to stay and eke out a living after most of the townspeople had departed. After Ole Dahl died, Marian Dahl, his widow, continued to live part time in the cabin and operate the saloon seasonally into the 1960s.

Significance Applying Criterion C: Late 19th and Early 20th Century False-Front Mining Town Vernacular Architecture and Domestic Residential Architecture

Garnet, because of the number of buildings displaying integrity of design and distinctive methods of construction and architecture characteristic of the western mining frontier, is eligible for listing to the National Register under Criterion C.

Vernacular architecture centers on the idea of common architecture, which may be defined as building characteristics and techniques that satisfy a community's basic needs. This common style of construction is attached to a particular kind of community,

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rather than a set of specific qualities or characteristics, and solidifies a group of people who live in a particular geographical area and have achieved a degree of shared identity in behavior. Much of this identity is reflected in the town's architecture. "In vernacular architecture there is a strong community content manifested in distinctive qualities and results in recognized patterns of every day building."²⁹

The earliest historic communities in Montana -- mining communities -- created an urban landscape out of the wilderness, building a "city" of false-front businesses and residential dwellings in an attempt to escape the uncertainty of the "gold rush." In so doing, they succeeded in developing a sense of community on the Rocky Mountain frontier.

As with other mining towns in Montana, such as Virginia City and Bannack, Garnet sprung up almost overnight after the first major strike became known outside of the area. Beginning as a tent camp, the main thoroughfare quickly displayed simple log buildings, followed by more elaborate gable-ended log buildings, some with manufactured siding hauled up the steep mountain road from Bearmouth, a Northern Pacific Railroad stop. The construction choices for residents were limited because of, among other things, the inadequacies of the road. As Gary Toppings noted in *Ghost Towns of the Old West*, residents of Garnet were:

...hampered by the hellish tight bends on the road called the "chinee (sic) grade" ³⁰ which came up from Beartown. Garnet residents found it uneconomical to import high grade building materials. Instead they fashioned their town from those items that the mountains themselves provide: logs chinked with mud from the creek, rough-hewn lumber in very limited quantities and clay for fireplaces. The fireplaces turned out to be a big mistake. In time, the clay cracked from the heat of the big fires that Montana winters required and the buildings burst into flames.³¹

The question of land ownership may have played a role in determining how much money Garnet residents were willing to invest in their dwellings. Because of mining claims, very few people owned the property upon which they constructed their houses. As Helen Hammond noted, "...Rarely, were the builders required to purchase the land because Garnet was built on mining claims. Instead a fee was paid for the use of the land, and the owners paid the taxes on the claims. When a building was vacated, it became the property of the claim owner."³²

The people living in Garnet desired to achieve and share a particular identity, one involving legitimacy and permanence through architectural expression. "Prosperity and success of a mining area was immediately evident in the visual well-being of a town as it evolved from tents and wagons, to log structures, to frame buildings."³³ Although these building styles exist in many Montana mining towns, the appearance of false-front architecture is significant socially and economically. The construction of, and establishment of urban frontier cities provided the foothold to manage and exploit the mining opportunity, which increased the chances of survival. As Kingston Heath noted in "False-Front Architecture on Montana's Urban Frontier," in *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, III*, "The wooden commercial front, then, reflects the first attempt at stability."³⁴ The false-front façade, evident on Kelly's Saloon and F.A. Davey's General Store, identified the building as commercial as opposed to residential, and helped to "...lend an air of civilized respectability,"³⁵ to the mining town's business establishments. While most of the miners' cabins

²⁹ Thomas Carter and Elizabeth Collins Cromley, *Invitation to Vernacular Architecture: A Guide to the Study of Ordinary Buildings and Landscapes* (The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 2005.) p.8.

³⁰ This last steep 3 mile section of the road was known as China or "Chinee" Grade based on a rumor that a "Chinaman" had hidden his gold, packed in a five-pound baking can, under a tree. Hammond, *Garnet, Montana's Last Gold Camp*. p.17

³¹ Gary Toppings, *Ghost Towns of the Old West*. Mallard Press, New York, 1992. p.56.

³² Hammond, *Garnet, Montana's Last Gold Camp*. p.18.

³³ Kingston William Heath, "False-Front Architecture on Montana's Urban Frontier," in *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, III*, edited by Thomas Carter and Bernard Herman, University of Missouri Press, Columbia, 1989. p.2.

³⁴ Heath, p.3.

³⁵ Carter and Cromley, *Invitation to Vernacular Architecture*. p.60.

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and outbuildings were constructed with little thought to permanence, mostly without simple foundations and some without wood floors, merchants seemed to have more faith in the future of the town -- as evidenced by the buildings that lined Garnet's main street. This was especially apparent in the detailed bric-a-brac and stained glass on the exterior, and bulls-eye moldings and wainscoting of the interior of the Wells Hotel.

Unlike many "company towns," of the west, such as Hecla in Beaverhead County, Montana, which offered a nearly urban environment, with much architectural detailing, Garnet's log residences were basic in form with little fenestration. Many were single room dwellings, though some included small porches -- an acknowledgement to detail associated with a higher status of housing.³⁶ Again, there were exceptions, such as the Samuel Adams House, which, despite its log underpinnings, exhibited exterior clapboard siding, porches, and two interior rooms with wood flooring and large windows.

The boom period of Garnet introduced the commercial false-front indicating that business owners expected large, profitable returns. Blacksmiths, saloon keepers, general store merchants, hotel owners, as well as other proprietors, built structures displaying architectural ambition. "Speed of construction and the minimization of financial investment continued to be emphasized, but the physical evolution of the commercial structure suggested that a degree of order and stability had arrived."³⁷ Gradually, a change occurred in Garnet resulting in financially successful businesses, a sense of permanence, economic growth, and respite from the vast wilderness. Additionally, in Garnet, many of these businesses functioned as social gathering places, pre-dating churches, schoolhouses, and lodges. The built environment catered to a social environment and provided shelter for such things as drinking, gambling, receiving news from the "outside world," and various opportunities for companionship.

Domestic vernacular architecture encompassed the buildings designed for living activities such as eating, sitting, sleeping, and storage. Ancillary buildings included, among other things, kitchens, sheds, wash houses, and privies. These were usually constructed behind the commercial buildings. Residential dwellings reflected the western frontier, with no attempt to disguise the rural landscape, and in many cases, a small step up from a tent camp. At first sight, the residential dwellings seemed to be a hodgepodge of structures, with no distinct form. Upon closer examination, however, the housing forms could be classified into two or three distinct styles of cabin/cottage. These several styles of housing indicate a diversity of mine ownership, contrary to "company towns," which utilized a standardized house form.³⁸ In general, the Garnet residential dwellings exhibit the individuality evident in most "non-company-owned" Montana mining towns, as well as reflect the autonomy and perceived self-reliance of the American West.

With the exception of the Hannifen House (Feature 45), with its exterior milled vertical boards and batten, and the Hawe House (Feature 21), with horizontal wood siding on a wood frame, all of the extant residential buildings at Garnet were constructed with logs. Even the Adams House (Feature 18), which employs shiplap exterior siding, has an understructure of logs. Log cabins made perfect sense for a mining town surrounded by forests and located at high elevation. Manufactured siding and other sophisticated building supplies were expensive to transport the three hours or more by wagon up the sheer mountain road from Bearmouth and the Northern Pacific Railroad stop. Log cabins could be built quickly from existing materials with very little expertise required. Most log houses in Garnet were small and therefore easily heated. If mining was successful, replacement structures could be constructed. Otherwise, the cabins could be abandoned with minimal loss of financial investment.

Garnet retains sufficient integrity of design, location, setting, and workmanship to convey its historic appearance as a representative example of late 19th and early to mid 20th century mining town architecture. Native materials and simple construction methods illustrate the purpose of Garnet; a town built for the purpose of mineral extraction, not aesthetics. Enough of the district remains to convey the feeling of a mining town with commercial and residential sections. Garnet also retains the remains of mines --

³⁶ *National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Lion City and Hecla Townsites, Beaverhead County, Montana* -- 2001, p.12

³⁷ Heath. "False-Front Architecture." p.5.

³⁸ Richard V. Francaviglia, *Hard Places: Reading the Landscape of America's Historic Mining Districts*, University of Iowa Press, Iowa City, 1991. p.39.

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with associated buildings, prospect pits, and the archaeological remains of other buildings, structures, and features. When compared to other districts in the range, Garnet has the broadest representation of property types with good to fair integrity. All extant buildings are good examples illustrating basically unaltered vernacular architecture typical of mining towns in the late 19th and early to mid 20th century.

Significance Applying Criterion D: Potential to Yield Important Data

Garnet is eligible for listing to the National Register under Criterion D. Archeological investigations have yielded information important to the history and prehistory of the mining community. Mining sites, structures and trash dumps, not yet thoroughly examined, occur throughout the district and have excellent potential to yield additional information in regard to life in a high mountain mining community.

Archaeological investigations at Garnet Ghost Town formally began in 1987 when University of Montana field classes, led by Dr. Tom Foor, began excavating in and around the town site. At least three graduate students and one undergraduate student from the University of Montana, Department of Anthropology, conducted archaeological fieldwork in Garnet as part of their theses. These theses examined a variety of topics not accessible by document research alone. One of these research areas includes an examination of material culture from a cross section of the community to discern patterned behavior and compare it with documented Victorian values based on a set of typical traits. Another topic examines change in mining technology through time and how several factors, including labor-management relations, affected this process. Another provides an assessment of the faunal remains, artifacts, written, and oral records to explore subsistence practices of the Garnet townspeople. The fourth graduate thesis consists of an investigation of the cultural deposition of artifacts and the effect certain reclamation processes have on the archaeological record of an abandoned town.³⁹

Historical archaeology provides an examination of patterned human behavior “reflected and recognized in material cultural remains.”⁴⁰ In Garnet, the recorded, undisturbed cultural material scatters/trash dumps have the potential to yield much information concerning the former occupants of Garnet -- specifically, material scatter initially dated to the 1920s and 1930s eras, a period of time when Garnet was in transition, between desertion and resurgence, and when the increased price of gold brought “new blood” to the community. Excavations at two earlier, presumed tent habitation sites and their related trash scatters, have the potential to shed light on the sites occupants, thereby answering questions of ethnicity and narrowing the occupation dates; these prior investigations suggest further investigation in as of yet untested locations, will yield information important to the past lifeways of Garnet. Surface observation of the trash scatters, later accompanied by excavation, may yield information regarding the type of goods and utensils being used by at least one hotel/restaurant in Garnet in the early 1900s. The business’s unique location apart from the habitation/business area may also generate questions about sanitation concerns and consequently, efforts to locate trash outside of the commonly used trash depository in town.

Privies (or outhouses) have the ability to answer questions about private/personal discarded remains. Many times people used these facilities to discard trash, but also the refuse that individuals may not desire neighbors to observe. Potentially, outhouses could answer questions concerning drinking, drug use, and possibly other socially inappropriate behavior in a Victorian era town. Additionally, it is possible that these behaviors/habits might be indicators of gender and/or ethnicity, a theory being explored by University of Montana anthropologist Kelly Dixon, and Mark Timmons, at nearby Coloma, a deserted mining town that is the focus of continuing archaeological studies. Eastern historical archaeology methods excavate outside the back door of residences and businesses. Performing the same type of investigations in Garnet could provide information comparing these two regional communities, examining the differences, or similarities, between eastern, cultured city dwellers and the rural “cities” of western America. As discussed under Criterion C, mining communities desired to recreate familiarity to “back home” and exhibit legitimacy

³⁹ Hall 1997. P. v-x.

⁴⁰ Ibid. p.57.

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and permanence. The question of how successful business and residential inhabitants accomplished these goals may be expressed in the remains of their material culture.

Garnet has clearly yielded information important in history by its "actual physical material of cultural resources."⁴¹ This physical information augments available written document sources and provides an important resource for researching and investigating numerous significant historical topics. In addition to the archaeological research conducted in the 1980s and 1990s, numerous building ruins, trash dumps, privy locations, and mining features constitute existing archaeological sites in the immediate Garnet area. Most of these recorded features are believed to possess good integrity as archaeological deposits.

Historical Background of Garnet

Pre-1800 Historical Context

Garnet lies near the intersection of three significant Native American physiographic/cultural areas. These include the Northwestern Plains, Basin, and Plateau. The prehistory of western Montana generally includes four cultural periods distinguished in the archaeological record by distinctive artifacts and features types: Paleo Indian, Middle Prehistoric, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric. The Paleo-Indian period of occupation on the Northwestern Great Plains begins approximately 11,500 year ago and last until approximately 7,500 years before present. The earliest of these hunters appear to have been primarily big game hunters. The earliest defined of these groups, Clovis, hunted a variety of now-extinct fauna including mammoth. Later groups generally relied on early forms of bison as a subsistence base. By the end of the Paleo-Indian period, the development of two separate economic orientations began appearing on the Plains: The first included broad spectrum hunting and gathering in the mountains; the second was a communal bison-hunting pattern on the open plains.⁴²

The early part of the Middle Period occurred during a relatively dry climatic episode roughly 8,500 years ago. During that period, emphasis on big game hunting gave way to a more diversified economy. Prehistoric tribal groups likely moved into mountain, foothill, and river valley regions where resources were relatively plentiful during the early Middle Period. Later, groups began to adopt increasingly specialized subsistence and settlement strategies. Improved climate conditions led to increased resource availability, which in turn, probably led to a dramatic increase in sites and an expansion in geographic distribution. People moved into the open plains and intermountain basins in greater numbers. By the late Middle period, groups continued to occupy river valley and foothill settings, while also devoting greater time and attention to the prairies. This change of focus is illustrated by the adoption of new cooperative hunting techniques and the development of the tipi.⁴³

The continued use of prairie resources characterizes the Late Prehistoric Period. The introduction of the bow and arrow occurs during this period, in addition to more widespread use of pottery. Many Late Prehistoric sites occur in the open prairies with upland areas inhabited for the majority of the year, specifically on bluff edges and high terraces overlooking river or creek valleys. Communal bison hunting became a main economic pursuit, with people trapping bison in draws, breaks, and corrals.⁴⁴

The transition from prehistoric groups to the ancestors of the groups now living near the region is extremely difficult to trace. Most of the data used to trace the movement to the ancestors of modern tribal groups is based on linguistics and ethno historical data.

⁴¹ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin No.15 (Washington, DC, 1998).

⁴² Patrick Walker-Kuntz, "Garnet Beetle Kill Salvage Phase 3: Class III Cultural Resource Inventory for the BLM, Missoula Field Office, Granite County, Montana." (Billings: 2007). p.3.

⁴³ Ibid. p.4-5.

⁴⁴ Ibid. p.5-6.

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However, human groups are dynamic and fluid. Ethnic categories, moreover, are culturally constructed and are never fixed, bounded entities. In the Northwestern Plains, human populations were particularly dynamic.⁴⁵

There is no agreement on the cultural geography of the Plains before AD 1300. The debate involves the positions of Algonquian versus Athabascan tribal and linguistic groups of the Northern Plains. The Algonquian theory maintains that the peoples of the Northern Plains in AD 1300 were exclusively Algonquian-speakers who migrated from the east, or, possibly, from the west. Contemporary Algonquian-speaking tribes include the Blackfeet, Arapaho, Gros Ventre, Cheyenne, Cree, and Chippewa. The Athabascan theory asserts that ancestors to the Apache and Navajo peoples were the main occupants on the Northern Plains before AD 1300, moving southward from Alaska and Canada. No Athabascan-speaking tribes remain in the area today.⁴⁶

A number of tribes, beginning with the Salish and Pend d'Oreille in the 1600s, may have occupied Montana during the protohistoric and historic periods. Around AD 1700, the Shoshone, who acquired the horse earlier than other tribes occupying Montana, pushed the Salish west across the Continental Divide. The Shoshone ranged far with the acquisition of the horse, reaching as far north as the southern plains of Canada. Soon other Plains tribes' acquired the horse and displaced the Shoshone southward. The Blackfeet became dominant in most of northern Montana east of the Divide and in Central Montana by the mid-1700s. During this period (approximately 1739), the diffusion of the horse from the southwest and guns from the northeast began to converge. Tribes that historically and presently occupy this part of Montana are believed to have entered the areas during the Protohistoric Period. The Bitterroot Salish, the Pend d'Oreilles, and the Kootenai, all Salish speaking tribes of the now designated Flathead Nation, consider the watershed of the Upper Columbia River system as their traditional homeland. This area includes both the Clark Fork and Blackfoot River drainages.⁴⁷

The Bitterroot Salish, often accompanied by Shoshone, Kootenai and Nez Perce, traditionally traveled as many as three times a year to bison hunting grounds on the plains of central Montana. The trail to the hunting grounds ("Cokahlarishkit") followed the Blackfoot River, and when in 1806 Meriwether Lewis followed that route on his return from the expedition's journey to the Pacific, he mentioned passing five separate Indian encampments. During his party's trip through the Blackfoot drainage corridor, Lewis camped near present-day Twin Creeks on July 5, 1806, approximately twenty-two miles from Garnet. From Twin Creeks, Lewis passed by Union Creek and commented on the abundance of "quawmash" or camas. Having traveled 31 miles, the party camped near Monture Creek, a few miles east of present-day Clearwater Junction (Highway 200 and Highway 83). In his journal of July 6, 1806, Lewis commented on seeing tracks from a war party of Minnetares (Piegan Blackfeet Indians) with "a large pasel of horses." He also noted that the Flatheads possessed "great herds of horses," which made them a constant target for Blackfoot and Crow raiders.⁴⁸

A Golden Era – Transition from Placer Mining to Load Mining:

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the ensuing rush by Americans from across the country to a distant and unknown place, established a pattern of thought that gave new imagined worth to any unexplored area, including the northern reaches of the Rocky Mountains that would eventually become Montana. Riches could be had by anyone with a pan, a shovel and a mule -- at least until one became hungry and needed shelter and clothing and perhaps, even entertainment. Stories of "easy pickings" along the streams of the Sierra Nevada's made their way back east to the rest of the country, where factory workers, shop keepers and laborers of all ilk, including farmers outside of the urban confines, began to dream of escape to a life of adventure and wealth. Placer mining

⁴⁵ Ibid. p.7.

⁴⁶ Ibid. p.6-7.

⁴⁷ Schwab, David, Michael Durglo Sr. with contributions from Joanne Bigcrane and Sally Thompson. "Ethnographic Overview Of BLM Properties In Western Montana." (Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Historic Preservation Office for Missoula and Butte BLM Area Offices, May, 2009) p.10.

⁴⁸ Sara Scott, "Literature Review of the Lewis and Clark Trail and Associated Heritage Sites on BLM Lands Within the Blackfoot River Corridor Between Johnsrud Park and Lincoln, Montana," USDA Forest Service Northern Region Helena National Forest, February, 2001. p.11.

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provided the means to that end for a small number and the hope for hundreds of thousands. Using simple tools, easily transported or made on the site, an individual could move up from "prospector" to "miner" to "well-set" businessman --in less time than it took to plant and harvest a crop that brought barely enough to pay for the next season's seeds. Water had broken the hold of quartz and granite and delivered the gold down the streams; the flakes and nuggets begging to be picked. And picked they were, with quick fortunes made during those first few years of the California gold rush, an event that served as a training ground for neophyte prospectors and for those who provided the necessities and not so essential services to the mining camps. The California model would be followed in all subsequent "rushes" during the second half of the 19th Century, including the rush to the Garnet Mountain Range of Montana Territory.

Rumors and Discovery: Transportation Advances and Access to Gold in Montana

First accounts of gold discoveries in what would become Montana were vague and disputable. According to a biography of Father Pierre-Jean d Smet, the Jesuit missionary, who had established St Mary's catholic mission in the Bitterroot Valley in the early 1840s, was aware of gold in Montana, but kept it a secret because he feared the results of a gold rush. John Owen, who established a stockade at the St. Mary's site, wrote in his diary in 1852, "Gold hunting. Found some."⁴⁹ Nothing came of Owens's find, if indeed, there ever was one. Unsubstantiated rumors dating back to the early 1850s spoke of Francois Finlay, known as Benetsee, taking gold out of Gold Creek (Benetsee Creek) near present-day Garrison. However, Benetsee had been in California and may have acquired his gold there. When the Hudson Bay Company was informed of Benetsee's discovery by Angus McDonald, who had built Fort Connah near present-day St. Ignatius, McDonald was instructed to keep the information secret because of the expected harm that a gold rush would do to the fur industry.⁵⁰

In the spring of 1858, brothers James and Granville Stuart found placer deposits at Gold Creek, but lacked the tools to develop their discovery beyond panning. The roads through that area were but rough Native American trails not suitable for passage during much of the year, thereby making it nearly impossible to transport anything but the minimal of mining apparatus. The Stuarts gave up on Gold Creek and left for civilization at Walla Walla, Washington. Still, their gold fever was strong and unrealized riches called them back to their discovery area. Utilizing the newly completed Mullan Military Road, the Stuarts returned to Gold Creek in 1862.

Between 1859 and 1861, Lieutenant John Mullan had carved out a military road that ran from Walla Walla, Washington at the Columbia River to Fort Benton, Montana, the uppermost point accessible to steamboat travel on the Missouri River. While the road never successfully served its main purpose for the military, it did provide the primary transportation route for prospectors and other immigrants, as well as a means for freighting goods to mining camps that were destined to appear throughout western Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

Mullan had played a lead role in the Isaac Stevens trans-continental railroad survey, which took place in western Montana during 1853-1855. The wagon master of the Stevens survey was Christopher P. Higgins, who would later be one of the principal founders of Missoula. Mullan recommended that a wagon road be built through the area and Stevens pushed that proposal through Congress. The Stevens survey began at Fort Benton where the crew was divided into three parties, each instructed to explore a different passageway, with the goal of finding the most promising railroad route across the continental divide to the Bitterroot Valley and on to the Columbia River. Mullan led his men across the divide west of present-day Helena and then followed the Little Blackfoot and Hell Gate (Clark Fork) rivers to Major John Owens' fort in the Bitterroots. A second group, led by Stevens, and accompanied by F.W. Lander, followed Meriwether Lewis's path of forty years earlier, across Cadotte Pass and along the Big Blackfoot River. When they reached the Big Blackfoot River, Stevens directed Lander to survey the country to the southeast of there, which took him through what is now called the Garnet Range. The going was exceedingly difficult for Lander, his men and the pack animals. In taking this

⁴⁹ K. Ross Toole, *Montana – An Uncommon Land*. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1959). p.65-66.

⁵⁰ Ibid. p.66-67.

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route, through the Bear Creek area Lander passed in relatively close proximity to where Garnet would be established.⁵¹ The Garnet Range is in the Clark Fork drainage approximately 50 miles west of the Continental Divide, and runs in an easterly direction. It is a somewhat irregular watershed with the Garnet Range dividing the area into two parts that are almost equal. The northern drainage includes Elk Creek and Union Creek which flow into the Blackfoot River, while the southern section with Bear Creek flows into the Clark Fork River.⁵² The town of Garnet is at 6000 feet elevation and straddles the divide between the Elk and Bear drainages

By the late 1850s the California gold rush had pretty much played out and prospectors soon headed east to Cherry Creek in Colorado, where gold had been found in 1859 and a few months later, to a major silver strike on the Carson River in Nevada. Prospectors were always poised to move on at the drop of a rumor or a hunch. An actual discovery was not needed. It was necessary to be first or at least among the first at the new discoveries to profit quickly from the placer deposits. To a degree, the same held true for the merchants who followed the prospectors. They had to be ready to move themselves and their wares with little notice. The value of goods was directly related to the degree of isolation of the mining camp. This would always present a problem for Garnet with its location high in the Garnet Range. As soon as word spread of the first placer strikes in the Garnet Range, a young man by the name of William. A. Clark, (later a Copper King and U.S. Senator) was quickly on the scene, leading pack horses carrying essential goods up the steep mountains to the strike area. And, those goods brought top dollar.

G.W. Morse, who made one of the first rich placer discoveries in the Elk Creek area a few miles northeast of Garnet, told of the exorbitant prices of supplies, commenting that:

While we made some money it was very expensive living in those days. I recall that four of us... hearing that W.A. Clark had gotten into Reynolds City with seven pack horses loaded with goods, came to the conclusion we would go and get a few things we needed.... We bought our goods for which we paid Clark between six and seven hundred dollars and we packed all on our backs back to camp (they were on snowshoes) We paid the following prices: Four Pr. Gum boots at \$38 aPr. Four shovels at \$12 each. – our axes at \$4 each and four picks at 18 each..⁵³

W.A. Clark transitioned from peddler to merchant when he opened a store in a nearby camp called Reynolds City. In his biography, he noted that profits were exceptional. Tobacco purchased by Clark for two dollars a pound was sold for ten dollars.⁵⁴ When a strike occurred over the divide in Bear Gulch at Beartown, two miles south of Garnet, Clark moved his operations center there, using his popular brother-in-law, Joaquin Abascal's general store as his base. From there he peddled goods up and down the gulches near Garnet, and invested some of his profits in mining claims. By 1869, Clark had amassed a good sum of money which he used to start one of the first banks in Montana at Deer Lodge in partnership with S.E. Larabie and R.M. Donnell.⁵⁵

⁵¹ Historical Research Associates (HRA), William A. Babcock, Daniel Gallacher and Pamela Liggett. *Historical Resources Study, Garnet Ghost Town, Montana*. Report prepared for the Bureau of Land Management, Butte District Office. Missoula, Montana, 1982. p.21. Note: Frederick West Lander, working for the Department of the Interior later became known for surveying a particular road in 1857 that was constructed in 1858 with government funding. It ran from near South Pass, Wyoming to near Fort Hall. This road began to be used by immigrants in 1859 and became known as The Lander Road. (from a footnote in *Very Close to Trouble – The Johnny Grant Memoir*, edited by Lyndel Meikle who cited her source as E. Douglas Branch, "Frederick West Lander, Roadbuilder," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 16 [September 1929].) Johnny Grant was an early settler in the Deer Lodge Valley and did business with Lander. Grant later had a house on the ranch that would be owned by Conrad Kohrs and that now is the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site outside of Deer Lodge. Lander, Wyoming is named for F.W.Lander.

⁵² J. T. Pardee, *Ore Deposits of the Northwestern Part of the Garnet Range, Montana* (Geological Survey Bulletin, 660. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1917) p.161.

⁵³ Colonel G.W. Morse, typescript of interview conducted by A.J. Noyes - 1915, Small Collection 541, File 1, Folder 1, (Helena: Montana Historical Society Library), p.2-3.

⁵⁴ William Andrews Clark, "Early Days in Montana," MS, Montana Historical Society. p.14.

⁵⁵ Dennis Daley and Jim Mohler, *Historical Resources Identification and Location Study for the Garnet Mining District* (Bureau of Land Management. Missoula, Montana, 1973.) p.25.

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The lack of adequate roads to the remote mining camps or towns in the Garnet Range made the delivery of heavy industrial mining equipment necessary for any large-scale hard rock mining impossible. As a result, the would-be developers were, for the most part, held hostage to the placer process. The town of Garnet did not flourish until the mountain pack trails became wagon roads, which took almost thirty years after the discovery of the first placer deposits. But, it was those placer discoveries that led directly to the lode (hard rock) developments.

In the general area, the Mullan Military Road allowed a much easier access to the Deer Lodge Valley, which stretched from Cottonwood (Deer Lodge) to Hell Gate (Missoula). The Mullan Road brought the miners to the gulches that led up to Garnet. However, once arrived, prospectors, miners and those who provided services to them had to deal with the steep almost impassible terrain leading up the gulches to possible sources of gold at the higher elevations. Bear Creek and its accent up into the Garnet Range from the Mullan Road was an impressive example of that challenge. Garnet sat near the top of that drainage, and to reach it required an arduous and dangerous journey up at least twelve miles of winding, twisting, cliff-hanging, almost nonexistent trails. Though gold was discovered in Bear Gulch in 1865 and particularly at Beartown, approximately six miles up from the confluence of Bear Creek and the Clark Fork River -- until 1879, all goods had to be brought in by pack train. The steep, narrow trail prevented even a wagon from accessing Beartown, and there were six more precipitous miles to climb to get to the future site of Garnet.⁵⁶

Early Discoveries and the Montana Gold Boom

Granville and James Stuart's initial discovery of placer lodes on Gold Creek in 1858 drew little attention outside of western Montana. Their success or lack thereof is asserted by Malone, Roeder and Lang in *Montana – A History of Two Centuries*, where it is stated that the Stuart's work at Gold Creek upon their return in 1862, along with others who had arrived from the Colorado gold fields and elsewhere, resulted in the establishment of a small settlement there called American Fork, "but that neither the diggings nor the town ever amounted to much."⁵⁷ Nevertheless, using lumber hand-sawed at ten cents a foot and picks and shovels that had been hauled over four hundred miles to Higgins' and Worden's store in Hellgate and then on to Gold Creek, the Stuarts set up the first string of sluice boxes used in Montana and began to mine during May of 1862.⁵⁸ Granville Stuart, in his autobiography, wrote that by July 14, 1862 that the town had been "rechristened Gold creek and so it is now called."⁵⁹ Stuart noted that, "About this time quite a number of people arrived who had come up the Missouri River, intending to go to the mines at Florence and Oro Fino; but not liking the news from that region, when they arrived in Deer Lodge, a part of them went no farther, but scattered out and began to prospect..."⁶⁰ "Scattering out" brought prospectors down the Clark Fork River corridor and into gulches such as Bear Gulch in search of "color." The significance of the Gold Creek strike to Garnet's future was the publicity that it brought about concerning the presence of gold in the immediate area of the Deer Lodge Valley.

During this same summer of 1862, prospectors heading to the Idaho discoveries made their way into southwestern Montana as they tried to find a shortcut through the Bitterroot Mountains. John White, up from the Colorado mines, found gold deposits in Grasshopper Creek a tributary of the Beaverhead River. Out of that discovery came Montana's first boomtown – Bannack. Montana was ripe for it. The strikes in California, Colorado, Nevada and to some degree even Idaho, were in decline. Gold seekers, utilizing the

⁵⁶ Mary Pardee Long *Forgotten Bear Town Produced Gold Valued at Millions* (Great Falls Tribune. Section Two, 9 September 6, 1931. Great Falls, Montana.)

⁵⁷ Michael Malone, Richard Roeder and William Lang, *Montana – A History of Two Centuries (Revised Edition)* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991). p.64-65.

⁵⁸ M.A. Leeson. *History of Montana: 1739-1885*. (Chicago: Warner Beers and Company, 1885) p.210.

⁵⁹ Granville Stuart, *Forty Years on the Frontier* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977) 213-214. Though it (Gold Creek) might not amount to much, in July of 1862, it was where people such as C.P. Higgins, Francis Worden and Frank Woody, all founders of Hell Gate and later, Missoula, tried their hand at placer mining. It was also a popular stop and visit point for immigrants heading to new mines in Idaho along the Salmon River.

⁶⁰ Ibid. p.213.

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Mullan Road and other improved transportation routes, began to arrive in Montana. They were not in the numbers, however, of the previous rushes in California, Colorado and Nevada, primarily because of the remoteness of Montana and because of the effects of the Civil War, which by then, was capturing a large segment of the population that might otherwise have been heading west to prospect. Still, with so few people actually living in western Montana, the numbers seemed huge. According to pioneer rancher and trader, Johnny Grant, those masses included many immigrants unable to find their way to the Idaho mines or returning from there, who "were prospecting in every creek, for they found some good indications."⁶¹ Grant lived about forty miles east of Bear Creek near present-day Garrison.

By the early to mid-1860s, rich placer strikes made on Grasshopper Creek (Bannack), Alder Gulch (Virginia City), and Last Chance Gulch (Helena) brought thousands of fortune seekers and merchants to Montana. An 1865 strike on the south slopes of the Garnet Range occurred approximately six miles north of the Clark Fork River and six miles south of what would later become Garnet. A town grew up over night as prospectors poured into what became known as Beartown. As claims were snatched up, prospectors searched farther and farther up the mountains above Beartown (located at the junction of Bear Creek and Deep Creek). For the next decade, miners continued to inch their way up the steep-walled drainages typical of the range. While the timber-covered Garnet Range is dissected by numerous streams, few of them are perennial. The lack of water often restricted placer operations to spring and early summer in major draws and their immediate vicinity, thus delaying the explorations that would lead to the founding of Garnet.

Just months before the Beartown strike, discoveries had been made on the north side of the Garnet Range divide, along the main channels of Elk Creek (north of Garnet). The Elk Creek deposits were found in early 1865 by a prospecting party led by Jack Reynolds. Surpassing that discovery was the discovery, by the same party of men, of placer gold at Beartown on Bear Creek in October of 1865. By spring of 1866, prospectors were rushing onto the scene in a mad scramble to "strike it rich." From these beginnings, the Garnet Mountains experienced intensive mining activities for the next fifty years.

From 1865 on, mining occurred along the main channels and tributary streams of Elk Creek and Bear Creek in what has now been designated as the Bear Creek Historic Mining District. This historic placer mining district is comprised of the following mining districts listed in the legal records of Deer Lodge and Granite Counties: Bear Gulch Mining District, Deep Gulch Mining District, First Chance Mining District, and Elk Creek Mining District. The town of Garnet is located in the First Chance Mining District, at 6000 feet elevation, high atop of Bear Gulch. Placer camps, such as Beartown, located at the confluence of Deep and Bear Gulches (south of Garnet), Springtown located at the top of Deep Gulch (southeast of Garnet), Reynolds City located on Elk Creek (east of Garnet), and Yreka located on Elk Creek (north of Garnet) were established by spring, 1866. The June 6, 1866 Walla Walla Statesman reported that "Mr. D. V. Waldrow left Elk Creek, May 26th. The creek is crowded with people and business is lively...Goods of all kinds are very low in all the camps."

Population estimates for these gulches and communities from 1866 to 1869 range as high as 5,000, however the 1881 Report of the Director of the Mint states that the population in "what was known as Bear district" during 1866-67 was "an aggregate of 1,500."⁶² This population figure seems more likely when the size of the claims, the area of the drainages, and the population of Montana Territory at that time are considered.

In 1931, Mary Pardee, a journalist for the Great Falls Tribune, wrote one of the earliest detailed accounts of Beartown and the rush to the Bear Gulch Mining District during 1865-1866.

⁶¹ Lyndel Meikle, editor. *Very Close to Trouble – The Johnny Grant Memoir* (Pullman: Washington State University Press, 1996). p.76-77.

⁶² Horatio C. Burehard, *Report of the Director of the Mint Upon the Production of the Precious Metals in the United States During the Calendar Year 1882*, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1882). p.216.

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Out of the quiet a boom mining town sprang almost overnight. Hillsides, one day timbered, the next were stripped. And, alongside the pleasant gulch stream, where Deep Creek joined it from the east, a log town grew.

As was the custom in early mining camps, local regulations consistent with rules recognized in mining camps throughout the west, were observed. Each claimant was allowed one claim, 200 feet streamwise and from rim to rim of the gulch. No one tried to override the custom since his misdemeanor would be taken care of by all the others in the gulch without trial and with a rope.⁶³

In her article, Mary Pardee also gives insight to some of the difficulties of the placer miners:

To regulate water for sluicing was the biggest problem of the miners...To preserve the supply, reservoirs were built at the head of the gulches and water released for only a couple of hours daily. It was necessary to close the reservoir gate to store enough water to work gravel the next day. Early in 1866, some fights occurred over water rights, but generally the miners worked in unison, each using the water in turn as it flowed past his claim.⁶⁴

Indeed, water, or the lack of it, played an important part in gold production in the district of which Garnet became a part. BLM Archaeologist, John Taylor wrote in his 1982 BLM Report 82-MT-070-075-02 that "much of Elk Creek is said to have been abandoned in 1869 with the Cedar Creek stampede or to other, richer deposits in the Garnet Range." This was also the case with Beartown, as most miners left the town and gulch to follow the rush west to Cedar Creek, located near present-day Superior, Montana. Those who did stay continued to "pan rich," and the town revived to a degree.⁶⁵ It is likely that lack of sufficient water for that mining season may have been another impetus for this outward migration.⁶⁶

Between 1870 and 1871 water supplies were apparently adequate for washing drifted gravels in Bear and Deep Gulches and for continuing work in the bedrock flumes of Elk Creek and its drainages, but were not sufficient for prolonged seasons. However, during the years of 1872 and 1873 the *Weekly Independent* reported a great deal of snow in the Elk and Bear Districts. In 1873, the melt from this deep snow was boosted by a rainy spring season and the gulches flourished. The *Weekly Independent* commented in its July 5, 1873 issue, "Never before in the history of Montana has there been anything like the amount of rain we have had this season."⁶⁷

Moisture conditions were tenuous after 1873 and while the 1883 Report of Director of the Mint states that "the season's supply of water was somewhat better," several reports between 1880-1900 reported that dry conditions in the region restricted placer operation to June 15-September 15. The Director of the Mint reported a continued abundance of water in 1892, but again a lack of water by 1895, which corresponded with the decrease of placer mining and an increase of lode mining that led to the founding of Garnet.

The population of miners who remained in the gulches after the peak of the initial strike, plus those who drifted in and left during the next 25 years, kept the mining activity in the area constant. Daley and Mohler theorized that the miners' success was in part, based on the shortage of water.

It is probably this dearth of water that accounts for the lack of popularity of the Garnet areas placer operations. Without abundant water extensive placer mining was impossible. It was only the extreme

⁶³ Mary Pardee, "Long Forgotten Bear Town Produced Gold Valued at Millions," *Great Falls Tribune*, September 6, 1931. p.1.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid. p.2.

⁶⁶ *Deer Lodge Weekly Independent*, May 29, 1869

⁶⁷ Ibid. Vol. 6, No. 36 1873. p. 3.

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*richness of the dirt that made the claims pay. These claims were able to pay year after year because there was not enough water at any one time to take out all the gold that the claims held.*⁶⁸

Placer mining continued in the area on a sporadic basis for the next fifty years with some increased activity during the 1930's when the price of gold was raised to \$35 per ounce. However, the gulch never again saw the level of production realized during the 1866-1869 boom period. The significance of the placer mining boom in the Garnet Mountains is that it brought miners into the remote area of the Garnet Range where the town Garnet was later constructed. Early on, these miners dug test holes and began primitive attempts at hard rock mining. Those efforts continued to expand, eventually resulting in the successes that led to the founding of Garnet.

Lode Mining, the Collapse of Silver, and the Founding of Garnet.

There was little or no infrastructure in the Montana Territory when the gold rush to Bear Gulch took place, and mining technologies were slow to arrive in the district. Even though stamp mills used to process lode ore were already established in Nevada and other mining areas by the early 1870s, that technology had yet to come to the Garnet Mountain Range. There was no way to transport the large, heavy stamp mill equipment to the gold camps in the Garnet Range until the arrival Northern Pacific Railroad and subsequent mountain road construction. However, the lack of processing equipment did not deter those miners who had chosen to stay in the gulches, from forging ahead with difficult, mostly hand-worked operations. The first lode claim in the Bear District area was filed in May of 1866 and by the end of 1868, seven more were recorded and the lode district became known as "First Chance." The town of Garnet formed along the north end of First Chance Gulch, but not until almost thirty years later. Even so, the hills surrounding and within the future town site were worked extensively with early placer mining and some minimal lode exploration and extraction.

Between 1872 and 1875, Henry Grant, James Hartford, Thomas Anderson, Edward Magone, Joaquin Abascal and Samuel Ritchey filed lode claims on the Sierra, the Grant & Hartford, the Magone & Anderson, the Guymas (later changed to the Free Coinage) and the Homestake.⁶⁹ Without the early placer efforts, lode mining would have most likely never have developed this high up in the mountains and the town of Garnet would not have come into being. Development of lode claims and processing of the ore was difficult and tedious, and accomplished only through simple methods such as a hand mortar and later an arrastra, a mill consisting of one or more large stones dragged around on a circular bed to grind the ore. In 1875, Henry Grant filed the first claim for a mill site at the mouth of Homestake Gulch located at the south entrance to what would become the town of Garnet. Without a mill to process the ore, all but the most elemental lode mining was impractical at such a remote location. There simply was no way to get large quantities of heavy ore down the pack trails. This initial mill site claim was followed by several others into the 1880s. Which claimants, if any, actually developed mills, is unknown. However, in 1917 Joseph Pardee, working for the U.S. Department of Interior Geological Survey, reported that area "old timers" had relayed to him that "small lots of ore were worked from time to time in an arrastr [sic] down Bear Creek."⁷⁰ So, it appears that a rudimentary ore processing operation was in place early on.

The number of lode claims filed in the First Chance District during the 1870s and 1880s was consistently small (30 claims in the 1870s and 36 in the 1880s). However, the 1882 Report of the Director of the Mint states that "H. Grant...found a pocket [of ore] from which he took \$900 in gold in six hours by means of a common hand mortar, and afterwards during the season increased that amount to an aggregate of \$3,000 by the same means."⁷¹

⁶⁸ Daley and Mohler, *Historical Resources Identification and Location Study*. p.8.

⁶⁹ Maria Craig and Terri Wolfgram, *Garnet Fuel Hazard Reduction – Cultural Resources Report – Phase II*, BLM Report # 04-MT-100-03. Missoula Field Office, 2004. p.22.

⁷⁰ J. T. Pardee, *Ore Deposits of the Northwestern Part of the Garnet Range, Montana* (Geological Survey Bulletin, 660. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1917) p.171.

⁷¹ U.S. Treasury Department, *Production of Precious Metals in the United States, 1882*, Director of the Mint (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1882) p.216.

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In 1882, the Director of the Mint reported that:

*Some new discoveries of quartz lodes have been made in the vicinity of Bear Gulch during the past season...Some of the locations on the great vein which extends along the divide between Bear and Elk Gulches have been worked and an increased amount of gold ore thrown in sight, but the quantity milled has been so inconsiderable as to add little to the gold output of the Territory from that source.*⁷²

During the following decade, the national political scene and especially, the collapse of the silver market played an important role in the increase of prospectors and miners who came to the Garnet Range and First Chance Gulch. Interest in the Garnet area's potential for hard rock mining had increased after the arrival in 1883 of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Bearmouth, a dozen miles down the gulches from what would become the town of Garnet. The railroad could bring heavy industrial mining equipment not transportable by wagon and pack horses, that much closer to Garnet's future location. By the early 1890s investors such as Dr. Charles Mussigbrod and later his son, Peter, a formally trained mining engineer, began to purchase claims and implement plans to get the necessary equipment up the precipitous drainages to where they surmised might be the location of the "mother lode." From 1893 through 1895, Dr. Charles Mussigbrod purchased claims in First Chance Gulch in a partnership with Dr. Armistead Mitchell.⁷³

Dr. Charles F. Mussigbrod, brought most of his family to the United States in 1850 and established the "insane asylum" at Warm Springs, Montana, with his son, Eric, as manager. However, Mussigbrod's interests seemed to be in mining as much as therapy, and the close proximity of Bear Gulch proved irresistible to Charles and his mining engineer son, Peter, who arrived in the United States in the spring of 1892. Peter Mussigbrod, born in Germany on October 3, 1856, received a PhD in philosophy from the University of Berlin and went on to study at the German Mining Academy. From there he served as Metallurgist at the Mansfield Copper Works in Eisleben and at smelters in Freiberg and Saxony. Montana Territory shipped much of its early complex silver to Saxony. After immigrating to the United States, Dr. Mussigbrod served as assayer for the Poorman mine at Burke, Idaho from July, 1892 to July of the following year. When his brother, Eric contracted a serious illness, Peter moved to Warm Springs to take over Eric's management of the asylum for the firm of Mitchell and Mussigbrod, a position he held until July of 1898.⁷⁴ At that time, he went to Garnet and started the Lead King mine. Both Charles and Peter Mussigbrod must have found the complex geology of the Garnet Range challenging, especially Peter with his mining background. The mother lode had to be somewhere up the mountain from the rich placer deposits of Beartown on the south drainage and Elk Creek on the north. The Mussigbrods were determined to find it, or at the least, play a role in capturing some of its bounty.

The Mussigbrods were not alone in their assessment. Dr. Armistead Mitchell, also of Deer Lodge, and a partner with Dr. Charles Mussigbrod in operating the asylum at Warm Springs shared their belief and determination to profit from the hidden riches of the Garnet Range. Born in Kentucky, Mitchell studied medicine at the College of the City of New York and received his Masters Degree from the University of New York in 1852. After graduation, Dr. Mitchell headed west and ended up in San Francisco where he practiced medicine, entered the political arena and started a lifelong engagement with purchasing shares and developing mining properties. His pursuits were successful. In 1857 he was elected to the California legislature. During the next few years, Mitchell traveled extensively and continued his involvement in both medicine and mining, amassing a considerable fortune in the latter. While on a prospecting trip in Montana Territory he encountered a Jesuit priest who told him of rich placers in the Blackfoot River area. With that in mind, he moved to Blackfoot City, Powell County, Montana, but arrived too late for the boom. Subsequently, he moved to Deer Lodge, and specialized in surgery.⁷⁵ In 1869, President Grant appointed Dr. Mitchell to construct the original building of the Territorial Penitentiary at Deer Lodge. Upon completion, he became head physician. In 1875 Montana Governor, B.F. Potts appointed

⁷² U. S. Treasury Department, Director of the Mint, *Production of Precious Metals in the United States* (Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1897) p.218.

⁷³ Granite County Mining Lode Books, Granite County Courthouse, Philipsburg, Montana.

⁷⁴ *Progressive Men of the State of Montana*, (Chicago: A.W. Bowen and Company, 1903) p.1168.

⁷⁵ M.A. Leeson. *History of Montana: 1739-1885*. (Chicago: Warner Beers and Company, 1885). p.95.

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Mitchell to “care for the insane of Montana,” and two years later he purchased property at Warm Springs for a facility.⁷⁶ Still, the allure of vast fortunes to be made from mining, prompted him to join in a mining partnership with Dr. Charles Mussigbrod. In 1891, A. H. Mitchell (et al) had the International Claim surveyed. This claim ran through the heart of what would become Garnet and became one of the area’s top producers through the years.⁷⁷

Between 1890 and 1895, 40 lode claims were filed in the First Chance District including those of Dr. A. H. Mitchell and Dr. Charles Mussigbrod. Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Mussigbrod, most likely with the help of his son, Dr. Peter Mussigbrod, constructed a ten-stamp mill in First Chance Gulch in 1894-1895 using the stamps from the old Haparanda Mill, which had been built and abandoned earlier at a site one mile south of Reynolds City on Day Gulch, a tributary of Elk Creek. A ten-stamp (stamps referring to heavy weights used for crushing ore) mill was also known as a concentrator. Dr. Charles Mussigbrod died in 1896 and Dr. Mitchell in 1898. Mitchell’s widow, Mary, and Dr. Peter Mussigbrod took over operation of the mill and soon it became known as the Mussigbrod Mill. Over the years, Mussigbrod continually employed his engineering skills to modify the concentrator for more efficiency in recovering gold from its quartz host.⁷⁸

In 1899, Dr. Peter Mussigbrod gave E.A. Evans a tour of his mill. Evans described the concentrator and the process in an article for *The Northwest Magazine* as follows:

Here they have built a crushing-mill, where the rocky ore is first crushed, then washed, and a good yield of gold obtained from what was simply refuse before. The immense hopper is built way up the side hill, to which the ore from the mines must be hoisted; but it is hauled on sleds from other mines farther up the mountain. From the hopper it goes over sieves, which let the finer ore through into crushing-wheels, and further on it is pounded by ten iron stamps, worked by steam, when the now fine powder is received on four plates, where running water washes away the refuse and leaves the mineral deposit behind. This is then spread out on evaporators, where it is again rendered into dry dust, which is now very valuable. From here it is taken to the assay office – where Doctor Borgnis, another German philosopher, extracts by chemical process, the pure gold from its surroundings.⁷⁹

Although constructed to process the ore from Mussigbrod’s Lead King mine, the Mitchell-Mussigbrod mill processed ore from the other mines in the district. This increased mining activity resulted in the founding of the town of Garnet (originally called “Mitchell”) at the head of First Chance Gulch in 1895.

As the result of the national collapse of silver prices two years earlier, there was plenty of labor available to man the new mines in First Chance Gulch. The “silver issue” had played prominent in American politics for years. During the 1880s silver production world-wide soared, resulting in a devaluation of the metal. In reaction, silver interests from western mining states formed alliances with other groups to convince Congress to pass the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890, which directed the federal government to almost double its annual purchase of silver. Consequently, the price rose to \$1.21 an ounce in September, but soon investors began to discount silver and buy gold as a hedge in the market. Federal gold reserves fell to unacceptable lows and coupled with a loss of confidence in the silver market, silver prices plummeted to \$.62 per ounce, triggering a national economic panic in 1893. Believing that the Sherman Silver Purchase Act had precipitated the situation, President Grover Cleveland advocated repeal, and in October of 1893, Congress repealed the legislation during a special session called because of the worsening economic situation.⁸⁰

⁷⁶ Helen Fitzgerald Sanders, *A History of Montana*. (Chicago and New York, 1913). p.962-964.

⁷⁷ Mineral Survey Notes, MS 3612.

⁷⁸ *Progressive Men of the State of Montana*. p.1168.

⁷⁹ E.A. Evans, “Hurried Glimpses of Butte and Garnet, Montana.” *The Northwest Magazine*, (May, 1899): p.22.

⁸⁰ Malone, Roeder and Lang, *Montana – A History of Two Centuries*. p.192.

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Montana's silver companies and economy as a whole were devastated by the panic and most silver mines in the state closed, putting thousands of miners out of work. News from Granite, Montana located just outside of Philipsburg, indicated that as many as three thousand people left the Philipsburg-Granite area in a twenty-four hour period, in search of employment elsewhere. By December 1893, one-third of Montana's work force was unemployed.⁸¹ The unemployed silver miners of Granite and Philipsburg turned their attention to gold prospecting and working for small placer and lode operations wherever they could find them. Miners in Granite and the Garnet area mines had long been associated through joint membership in a union. The Garnet Miner's Union Number 16 came into being as a branch of the Granite Miners Union and after the silver crash of 1893, the two unions often held joint meetings at the Garnet Miner's Union Hall.⁸²

The union movement in Montana began in Butte in 1878 with the founding of the Butte Working Man's Union. This early union won few concessions for the mine workers. In 1887, however, the Butte Miners Union (B.M.U.) successfully adopted the "closed shop." Under that provision, only union miners could work in the Butte mines. Miners from Granite, Barber and Niehart formed locals affiliated with the B.M.U., and in 1893, Montana miners met in Butte and organized the Western Federation of Miners. (W.F.M.). The Garnet Western Labor Union, made up of many of the former silver miners from Granite, affiliated with the W.F.M. While union relations with mine owners throughout Montana were relatively strife-free, elsewhere violent labor disputes were led by the W.F.M., most notably in Colorado, Utah and Idaho.⁸³

Transportation was a critical necessity for hard rock mining to be successful. In an isolated area such as First Chance Gulch, it was even more important than down on the flats. Discovery of a rich vein and even removing and crushing the ore at Mussigbrod's stamp mill, still left the product miles from processing centers at Anaconda or Helena. Transportation, or the lack of it, affected everyone who attempted to remove precious metals from isolated sites such as Garnet. As prospectors worked their way up the mountain from drainages in Bear Gulch, a pack trail came into being. Too narrow for a wagon, the trail provided a means for individual miners to haul limited amounts of ore on the backs of burros, donkeys, oxen and large draft horses. Animal power was used to transport ore and people from Garnet to the Northern Pacific railhead, well into the late 1920s. Dr. Mussigbrod, and for that matter, probably everyone else with interests in mining the upper reaches of the Garnet Range, realized that a wagon road down Bear Gulch was essential. Road construction began in 1895 on a route to connect Garnet to Bearmouth and the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Profitable and significant mineral development in the Garnet Historic District area did not occur until after 1890, when lode mining became feasible in the Garnet Range. Between 1890 and 1895, 40 lode claims were filed including the Lead King, Crescent, Fourth of July, Free Coin, Bulls Eye, Tip Top, Gold Bug, Cave Hill, and Berlene. Soon after Drs. Mitchell and Mussigbrod constructed their stamp mill in 1894-1895, Garnet (originally named Mitchell) established itself as the town to support the miners working in the area.⁸⁴ The *Silver State* newspaper of Deer Lodge described the new town and the mill as follows:

A young mining camp has been started, and several substantial buildings are in course of erection. The miners there got together last Thursday night and christened the embryo city "Mitchell", in Honor of Dr. Mitchell. They will at once apply for a post office and establish a mail route from there to Bearmouth. A movement is on foot, and will be consummated, for the building of a road from Mitchell to old Beartown. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000 - Dr. Mitchell furnishing the largest portion of the funds for its construction. Mrs. Lannon at Bearmouth, is also a heavy contributor, and with the assistance of about 200 miners there is every assurance that the project will be pushed through at once.

The Mitchell mill, which was completed about a month ago, has made one run on Lead King ore. Several defects were discovered and since then work has been

⁸¹ HRA, *Historical Resource Study of Garnet Ghost Town*, p.33.

⁸² "Minutes of the Garnet Miners Union," 1898-1901. Audra Browman Room, Missoula Public Library.

⁸³ HRA, p.43.

⁸⁴ Craig and Wolfgram, *Garnet Fuel Hazard Reduction - Cultural Resources Report*. p.20.

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confined to repairs, improvements and needed additions --- The young town of Mitchell contains about a dozen houses, including the Woods Hotel, two saloons a livery stable, and very shortly a grocery and general provision store will be started, the building for which is now nearly completed. Paul Mitchell will be at the head of this enterprise --- It is estimated that there are at least 200 men in the country adjacent to Mitchell, engaged in mining and prospecting. Sam Ritchey is working the Minnie Palmer and getting ready to make a shipment of ore to the Mitchell mill. Dr. Mussigbrod made his first trip into that country last Tuesday. He is part owner of the Mitchell mill and extensively interested with Dr. Mitchell in the mines.⁸⁵

The completion of the road linking Garnet to Bearmouth and the Northern Pacific Railroad approximately twelve miles to the south, opened the way for large scale mining to be economically feasible in the upper reaches of the Garnet Range. By October of 1895 the *Phillipsburg Mail* was reporting that several mills in the area were making regular ore shipments and "the mill (was) running steadily." This transportation route allowed for the shipment of mined ore to Anaconda, Butte, Helena and Great Falls for further benefaction, the preliminary conditioning of ore for refinement. Residents of Garnet also used the transportation system to supply the community with goods and unite it with economic and social networks in Deer Lodge, Helena, Philipsburg, Missoula, and other major city centers. By 1897, two daily stage lines took passengers and freight to and from Garnet on the harrowing mountain trip to the railhead, a journey that would, on average, require from three and a half to four hours. In the winter months, ore, bagged after processing at the Mussigbrod Mill, was transported in sleighs and sometimes wagons from Garnet down the narrow roadway to Bearmouth. It was a job fraught with danger.

Runaway ore wagons were often a problem on the first three miles down from Garnet. Charles Lewis who operated the Garnet Stage Line reported the following incident:

Going down the First Chance Hill last Sunday, Al Wilson on one of the Lannon brother's six horse ore teams had what easily might have proven a very serious accident. The chain holding the rough lock broke and of course the heavily loaded wagon pushed the horses to the foot of the hill on a run. Just at the foot, a wheel horse fell and as the wagon came to a standstill, the driver was thrown violently to the ground, sustaining no really serious injury but badly bruised and scratched up.⁸⁶

E.A. Evans described the last leg of the trip up the road to Garnet as follows:

The mountains are covered with a dense growth of pine, except perhaps, one or two; and as the road winds along the horses begin to slow up. It is constantly growing steeper. At last Garnet Mountain is directly in front of us, but it is still four miles to the summit. We wind about on the mountain and are met by a sleigh-load of four, who rein out to the very edge of the road. Then we meet a four-horse team, with the sled piled so full of sacks of ore that we must twist around them -- and so on up the mountain until, at last, we are at the top."⁸⁷

The advantage of transporting ore over a shorter route provided by the new road prompted the people of nearby Coloma (three miles west) to construct the Coloma-Garnet road in 1895-96 thereby connecting the two mining towns. To many, this new route

⁸⁵ *Silver State Post*, June 19, 1895. p.2.

⁸⁶ Hunter Ten Brook, "The History of Transportation in the Garnet Range Area: 1700-1930," Bureau of Land Management Volunteer Project, Missoula Field Office, May 1983. p.30.

⁸⁷ *The Northwest Magazine* -- May 1899

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and the road on down Bear Gulch became known as "the cannon-ball road from Coloma to Bearmouth."⁸⁸ Previously Coloma ore had to be hauled a much longer distance west to Bonner. For a time, the road to Bearmouth could only accommodate sleighs. Later it was widened making wagon traffic feasible.

By October of 1895, the *Missoulian* was reporting that:

*The camp of Mitchell has grown to considerable importance this season, and has every promise of becoming the leading camp in the future. Coloma, at the Mammoth is a larger camp, but confined to local interests. Mitchell is tributary to the entire country and more central. The building of the new road from Mitchell's mill to old Beartown has given it a better outlet to the railroad at Bearmouth; and now considerable ore is being shipped that way instead of the long haul to Drummond.*⁸⁹

The *Missoulian* article went on to describe the new camp as follows:

*The camp of Mitchell, considerably younger than Coloma, has about ten buildings, comprising the Mitchell mill and surroundings. Owsley's livery stable and E.S. Wood's hotel and saloon, and a number of private residences... In spite of the fact that lots are worth \$100 each within reasonable distance of Mitchell camp, several substantial buildings; both log and frame are to be erected here in the spring.*⁹⁰

In the summer of 1896 a large vein of gold ore was discovered on Samuel Ritchey's claim, the Nancy Hanks -- a vein of "rich red ore,"⁹¹ "which inside of a year yielded close to \$400,000."⁹² The discovery had not come easy. Ritchey "discovered" the quartz lode twenty three years earlier and had dug for his fortune ever since. The Nancy Hanks, owned by Ritchey in partnership with J.S. Auchinvole, kept two shifts of twelve miners busy blasting the mine down to the one hundred foot deep level. Records of mining production at Garnet since 1897 show a total of about \$950,000, of which at least 95 per cent was gold and the remainder copper and silver. Considerable ore for which no records are available was mined, however, and estimates made by persons familiar with the mining history of the region bring the total up to \$1,400,000 or more.⁹³ Estimates of gold extraction vary with the source. For obvious reasons, a mine owner who looked to lease his operation might exaggerate the past and potential bounty of the investment. Conversely, reports to the government, might indicate an unfortunately lesser degree of success in bringing the precious metal to the surface. In his biography circa 1905, Samuel Ritchey, who developed the Nancy Hanks mine, wrote the following:

*"I struck ore in the Nancy Hanks mine in 1896. In 1897, 1898 and 1899, I took out \$550,000 in gold and silver from the Nancy Hanks, Cascade and Spokane claims. Since that time, I have leased some ground, which has produced about \$150,000."*⁹⁴

News of the discovery created a "rush," of people to the area looking to "strike it rich." The Nancy Hanks strike triggered development of mines at a frantic pace. Pardee described the location of those mines in his 1917 report when he wrote: "Most of the mines around Garnet are within a mile of the town, being distributed along a rather narrow northwesterly belt that lies mostly along the watershed between [the] Clark Fork and Blackfoot River. First Chance Gulch, noted for its large yield of placer gold, heads within the belt and leads out to the southwest."⁹⁵

⁸⁸ Ten Brook, cites the *Silver State Post*, February 12, 1896. p.2.

⁸⁹ *Missoulian*, 28 September, 1895. p.4.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ J.T. Pardee, p.171.

⁹² *The Mining World*. Vol. 23, No. 11, 1905. p.325.

⁹³ J.T. Pardee, p.171-172

⁹⁴ Hammond, p.49. From "Gold Fever" in Sam Ritchey's Autobiography.

⁹⁵ J.T. Pardee. p.171.

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Many of the mines being developed had been located during the placer era. The Shamrock claim, located in 1880, "was opened up, yielding \$200,000 in a year; the Lead King and Red Cloud claims were mined extensively developing an ore shoot from which \$300,000 were [sic] taken..."⁹⁶ Numerous prospect trenches and holes, excavated on the unclaimed land around Garnet, led to the filing of 50 new claims between 1896 and 1900 -- bringing the total for the decade to 90.⁹⁷ The success of the mines was attributed by the editor of *The Silver State* in its September 1, 1897 issue, to the excellent conditions of the roads in the district, "largely due to the enterprise of property owners." Extensive construction activity occurred in the new town of Garnet between 1896 and 1898, a period which marked the beginning of Garnet's pre-eminence as the center of mining activity in the area.

As the mines began to produce, the main business section of the new town developed along an east/west axis running up First Chance Gulch from the wagon road that passed Mitchell's mill and continuing west until it split, with one road veering off to the right (north) up what later became known as Dublin Gulch, and the main street continuing up First Chance Gulch to Williams Gulch and the Nancy Hanks Mine. Both First Chance and Dublin Gulch had seen intensive early placer mining on the John Lehsou and Charles Kroger placer of 1879,⁹⁸ and the water rushing down from those workings had created a flattened area where the two converged, allowing for a fairly level construction site for the new business district. The location of the new town was described by Fred D. Smith, writing in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* of December 23, 1899 as follows:

*The gulch (Bear) was worked in this way and by sluicing from its mouth to its source, and even up the side of the mountain which forms the divide between this gulch and the territory drained by the Blackfoot River. The town of Garnet is built upon the ravine washed out by the miners in this placer work on the top of the mountain referred to.*⁹⁹

Unlike the commercial buildings that occupied the flattened area of ravine, residential dwellings had to be built on the hillside above the main street and along the gulches leading to the Nancy Hanks and other mines. By January of 1898, local sources touted a Garnet population of "over three hundred."¹⁰⁰ The U.S. Census enumerated in late June and July of 1900 listed 352 residents for the town.

During late 1897 and early 1898 Mrs. J. K. Wells oversaw the construction of the Wells Hotel; a 40'X 50' two and one-half story building that stands on Garnet's main street today. J. K. Wells and his wife Winifred had owned a meat market at Beartown, and also ranched in that area. They had been married by Father Ravalli, the revered pioneer priest, in 1871. The Wells moved to Beartown, started a family and became successful business people. John initiated the building of the first school there.¹⁰¹ In 1877, John Wells constructed a hotel at Yreka (Northeast of Garnet along Elk Creek).¹⁰² The Wells family moved to Garnet after the Nancy Hanks strike in 1896. According to an article in the *Bear Mountain News*, J.K. Wells had "...long experience in the hotel business."¹⁰³ Mrs. Wells designed the elegant new hotel in Garnet with elaborate detail trim inside and out. This included ornate moldings, stained glass in the front door inserts and in a circular window located high under the front gable, -- a solid oak staircase with turned spindles -- and perhaps the most appreciated feature, skylights on the top floor so that miners who slept up there at a reduced rate on the floor in their bedrolls, could look up at the stars after spending a hard day in the dark wet tunnels of the mines. The Wells Hotel immediately

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Ibid.

⁹⁸ Mineral Survey p.751.

⁹⁹ Fred Smith. "The Bear Gulch Placers of Montana." *The Engineering And Mining Journal*, December 23, 1899.

¹⁰⁰ "GARNET NEWS," "The Camp of Garnet," (*The Weekly Missoulian*, January 27, 1898)

¹⁰¹ Cherie Powell, "The John K. Wells Family," sent by e-mail to Valerie Shafer of Garnet Preservation Association, September 19, 2003. Cherie Powell is the great-great-grand-daughter of J.K. and Winifred Wells.

¹⁰² *Helena Daily Independent*, July 19, 1877.

¹⁰³ *Bear Mountain News*, January 27, 1898.

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became Garnet's premier accommodation and eating place. Its grand opening was truly historic, as reported in the *Bear Mountain News* of March 4, 1898.

"Great things were expected when it was announced that J.K. Wells would open his hotel with a grand ball on the 17th of March, but even those who expected the most, were agreeably surprised from the moment they entered the front door until the last strains of music died away at 7 o'clock next morning. Mr. and Mrs. Wells waited in person on the tables and took special care that no one was overlooked. Supper was served to 180 people." The article went on to describe how the festivities had resumed the following day and continued to "nearly 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and again Saturday night, dancing until 12 o'clock."

In October of 1898, the Wells Hotel became the setting for Garnet's first wedding. Andy Ryan, a miner, and Winnie Wells, daughter of the owners, were married by Father DeRyckere of Deer Lodge. Following a short honeymoon trip, the couple returned to reside at Garnet.¹⁰⁴

After a few years of ownership, and in ill-health, the Wells sold the hotel to C.F. Judson and Charles Blaisdell. In 1902, Frank A. Davey purchased the establishment from those two businessmen. He later renamed the hotel as The Davey Hotel.¹⁰⁵

The "boomers" of Garnet reported to the *Weekly Missoulian* of January 27, 1898:

"Eight months ago there were only two houses while now it can boast of four stores, four hotels with two more in the course of construction, two barber shops, three livery stables, seven saloons, an assay office and butcher shop."

Boardwalks ran in front of the stores on each side of the main street. A second road or street, located on the hillside above the line of commercial buildings, ran parallel to the main thoroughfare and continued up Williams Gulch to the Nancy Hanks. Livery stables, a blacksmith shop, accessory buildings and a jail abutted the hillside street. Residences, mostly small log cabins, occupied the hillside above that road and also ran in a line on both sides up Williams and Dublin Gulch. A strong representation of this early post-Nancy Hanks strike period exists today with three of the larger and more important commercial buildings still standing. They are: Kelly's Saloon, a one and one-half story wood frame, clapboard covered drinking establishment with a false front extending above the gable peak, and a residential living quarters on the upper floor; F.A. Davey's General Store, a one-story building with a side-addition and an underground ice house extending to the rear; and the Wells Hotel, the largest building in Garnet, with two and one-half stories, and ten sleeping rooms (one is a double room that was used as the bridal suite) on the second floor. The uppermost floor, devoid of beds, nonetheless provided designated floor space for miners to pitch their bedrolls and rest their weary bodies for a minimal fee.

On the hillside street above the business district, which was the main thoroughfare for ore wagons rolling down from the Nancy Hanks, a livery stable, the blacksmith shop and the jail still stand. That street continued to parallel the main street until it merged with it at the end of the commercial strip where the gulch narrowed before reaching the Mitchell-Mussigbrod Mill, located just outside of the town.

While most of the earlier mining camps in Montana were made up primarily of men during the initial years after a strike, Garnet miners brought their families to the remote town early on. Most had already started families in Granite, Philipsburg and other silver producing mining towns before moving to Garnet. Vices such as drinking, gambling and prostitution normally associated with

¹⁰⁴ *Garnet Mining News*, 6 October, 1898. Vol 1., No. 1. p.1.

¹⁰⁵ Granite County Clerk & Records Office, Deed Book 5, p. 330. And "A Walk With Tom Wells Through Garnet." From notes by Allan Mathews, BLM park ranger, July 30, 2004. Tom Wells is a grandson of J.K. Wells. Transcript at Missoula BLM Office.

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boom towns developed in Garnet, but according to oral histories from early residents, it was to a much lesser degree than in earlier camps. As more gold began to be mined, Garnet flourished. In the summer of 1897, a school was constructed up Williams Gulch (a couple of blocks from the Wells Hotel) for children to attend through the eighth grade. By the following year, forty-one students were enrolled. More family oriented events began to occur such as dances, hay rides, bridge games, quilting bees, sewing circles and picnics.”¹⁰⁶ A large building, constructed as the Garnet Miner’s Union Hall, was located just south of the Wells Hotel. The union hall accommodated most of the town’s social activities -- hosting dances, and celebrations such as the Hard Time’s Ball, an event where townspeople dressed “down,” danced, played games and vied for prizes. The union hall was also used for church services, and as a result, a formal church building never appeared in Garnet.¹⁰⁷

The presence of a union early on distinguished Garnet from earlier mining camps. Numerous (estimates as high as twenty) independently owned mines opened within two miles of the town. Unlike many mining towns, relations between owners and the union remained cordial during the life of Garnet. This make-up of independent mines as opposed to single ownership as a “company town,” such as Butte, Anaconda and Philipsburg, led the editor of the *Garnet Mining News* to proclaim the town a “poor man’s paradise.” Editor Cole went on to explain his rationale for that statement as follows:

*“Many people here seem to be in a hurry to secure investors of large means, and this perhaps would be a good thing, but the fact remains that this district is a poor man’s paradise. True, it requires some money to equip a mine any place, but judging from past experiences there are but few mining propositions anywhere in the district that men of comparatively small capital cannot handle. This means that the mines will in all probability never be held and jointly controlled by any one company and on this fact rests the safety of all business interests incident and necessary to mining towns. Whatever in disparagement of Garnet may be said, it will never be true that it is a one man town.”*¹⁰⁸

Not all of the union business in Garnet concerned social events. When miners in the Coeur d’Alene mining district, who were organized by the Western Federation of Miners, of which the Garnet Miners Union was affiliated, demanded that the two remaining non-union mines of the district be unionized in 1899, violence broke out. Mine owners fought the organizing effort by dismissing all union miners. In retaliation, unionists bombed and destroyed the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mine concentrator at Wardner, Idaho. Governor Steunenberg, who would later be murdered by a pro union agitator, asked that federal troops be sent. Most of the federal troops assigned were black soldiers from Fort Missoula.¹⁰⁹ The miners were rounded up and put into hastily built barracks surrounded by barbed wire and known as the “Bull Pen.” In support of the imprisoned miners, the Garnet Miners Union took up a collection in July of 1899 and sent \$131.50 via Butte to the embattled Idaho unionists.¹¹⁰ Considering that Garnet miners probably averaged less than three dollars a day in wages, the donation was considerable.

In their dealings with local mine owners, the Garnet union seemed to have easy successes and perhaps the reason was, as Daniel Hall surmised in his master’s thesis summary, *The Historical Archaeology of a Mining Town*, lessons learned from the Butte unionization experience. Hall wrote:

“The war of the copper kings provided several advantages to the union movement in its early stages of development. Clark, Daly, and later Heinze, all realized the benefits of a compliant and content work force and realized the union represented one means of placating labor. Later, as their rivalry grew more intense,

¹⁰⁶ Daniel S. Hall, Garren Meyer, Tammy Howser and Jennifer Spencer. *The Historical Archaeology of Garnet Mining Town – Contributions to Anthropology, No 10*. Department of Anthropology, University of Montana. Missoula: February, 1997. p.171

¹⁰⁷ Helen Hammond, *Garnet- Montana’s Last Gold Camp*. (Acme Press: Missoula) 1983. p.40.

¹⁰⁸ *Garnet Mining News*, October 6, 1898.

¹⁰⁹ *National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, “Northside Missoula Railroad Historic District,” 1994. Section 8, p.6.

¹¹⁰ *Garnet Miners Union Minutes*, (MS, University of Montana) August 31, 1900. Also, “The Coeur d’Alene Mines Strike of 1899,” <http://www.RuralNorthwest.com>.

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wage and labor concessions were used by the big three to curry favor among union members. These and other factors served to insure that Butte's unions would grow strong and prosperous. From its stronghold in Butte, the union spread out across the Upper Clark Fork Basin, organizing such mining camps as Philipsburg and Garnet. The organized labor movement arrived during an early stage in Garnet's development and the unions played a significant role in the lives of the miners and the camp's social life."¹¹¹

The Garnet Miners Union negotiated wages and grievances with the mine owners. One issue of interest to the union was the right of miners to live where they pleased and not be confined to the barracks-like atmosphere and limited food choices of boarding houses owned by the mine operators, as was the case in nearby Coloma. It is not certain how this issue turned out, but there is no further mention of it in the union meeting minutes. In the fight for wage increases, the local appointed a committee at their January 5, 1899 meeting to contact Mussigbrod about raising the wages he paid to "union scale." Minutes from their January 12th meeting indicate success as the committee "was discharged with thanks from the local."¹¹²

While the Union Hall is no longer standing, the three extant large commercial buildings of the 1890s located on Garnet's main street provide an interesting representation of facilities used for primary activities other than work during the boom years and after - including gambling and drinking at Kelly's, grocery and general merchandise shopping at F.A. Davey's General Store, and socialization, dining and boarding at the Wells Hotel. The livery stable, blacksmith shop and the jail, all located on the street above the main business district, also provide tangible evidence relating to life during Garnet's early years.

F. A. Davey's General Store served a vast variety of community needs -- providing groceries, clothing, tools, meat, dairy and produce. For a time, it housed the town's post office. A cold storage room, located at the rear of the store and buried in the hillside, allowed the residents of the isolated mining town to enjoy perishables of all kinds. Ice, most likely cut from a frozen pond near Bearmouth and hauled up the steep mountain road on a sleigh, was slid down a chute located on the rear of the icehouse. Once inside, the valuable commodity was insulated with straw and packed with sawdust to keep the individual pieces from melting together. Davey, often paid in gold dust or nuggets, stored the precious metals in secret compartments cut into the walls of the icehouse and disguised with stone covers matching the walls.¹¹³

Throughout all of the years of boom and bust, Frank Davey remained the town's predominant merchant, never giving up on Garnet's future. Arriving at the beginning of the boom, Davey operated the Garnet Stage Line, a passenger and freight service, and F.A. Davey's General Store, which together provided townspeople with the staples necessary to survive in the high reaches of the Garnet Range and the means to remain connected with the world outside of the mountain mining community. Davey's cache of emergency supplies, set aside for times when the winter roads became impassible for extended periods, provided security for the citizens of Garnet. His importation and sale of perishable food and other items from far-away places such as St. Paul, Detroit, San Francisco, Omaha and Minneapolis, provided Garnet with a surprising sense of urbanization and connection to the national economy. Frank Davey and his gruff persona became synonymous with the town itself. Most of the buildings in Garnet were built atop Davey's Garnet Mining Claim and gifts of those properties by his and Henry Grant's estates, to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, helped assure that the town's buildings, sites and structures would be protected, stabilized and preserved for future generations to enjoy. Davey, Garnet's "Unofficial Mayor," gave half a century of his life to bettering the community.

¹¹¹ Hall. *The Historical Archaeology of Garnet Mining Town*. p.21.

¹¹² "Garnet Miner's Union Minutes: 1898-1901."

¹¹³ Interview with Walter R. Moore by John Ellingsen at Moore's cabin at Beartown on July 20, 1970. Tape and transcript at BLM Missoula Field Office.

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Born in England in April of 1866, Frank A. Davey was a major presence from the early days of the boom in the 1890s until its demise in the 1940s.¹¹⁴ Davey never gave up on the town. During the early years, he prospered. During the downsizing of the town's population in the Twenties, he managed to survive -- often by selling items from his 1890s inventory. During the revival of the Thirties, his business again prospered for a few years. Arriving in Garnet at the age of thirty-one, Davey remained a fixture of Garnet until his death at age eighty-one. Davey's death in 1947 and the sale of the contents of his store and hotel in 1948 are recognized as the beginning of "ghost town" status for Garnet.

Davey's English upbringing and accent set him apart from the average citizen of Garnet. John Toole, who later would become mayor of Missoula, and who worked in area mines during the 1930s, described Davey as follows:

*F.A. Davey was a man who had obviously been exposed to the finer things of life in his native England. Even forty years in Garnet couldn't disguise this. He sported a flowing, white mustache and had a shock of thick, well-combed white hair. He might have been a butler in an English country estate; his English was flawless.*¹¹⁵

The availability of the Northern Pacific Railroad within a few hours stage drive enabled Frank Davey to offer the townspeople goods transported from urban centers throughout the country. While most of his dry goods came from the Missoula Mercantile, Davey imported an impressive variety of food items from other sources for his general store. These included figs, honey, broccoli, oysters, grapes, apples, bananas and bacon from the Lindsay Commission of Helena. From San Francisco and the A Schilling Company, he ordered baking powder by the barrel and a vast variety of spices. The Walla Walla Produce company shipped him cucumbers, peaches, prunes, tomatoes, and grapes. For non-food items such as books, toys, vases, mirrors, suspenders, cups, saucers, plates, and even harmonicas, Davey looked to Butler Brothers, Wholesalers of General Merchandise located in Chicago.¹¹⁶

Frank Davey, a tireless promoter of Garnet, knew that young families held the key to the survival of the town. To entice newly married couples to settle in the isolated mining town, Davey offered a cabin (the Honeymoon Cabin) rent-free to newlyweds. When a new recently married couple moved to town, the current residents of the cabin would have to build or rent another cabin so that the new couple could use the Honeymoon Cabin, which stands today up the hill from Kelly's Saloon.¹¹⁷

Davey's position of importance in regard to the history of Garnet is well recognized. Daniel Hall sums up Davey's legacy in "The Boom Days of Garnet," chapter of *The Historical Archaeology of Garnet Mining Town*, when he states:

*"Davey, as one of the leading businessmen in Garnet, played a central role in the community's development. Davey grubstaked many a needy miner, maintained a cache of emergency food stores, and presented a terrifying image to the town's tots (his gruff demeanor and smoking pipe frightened children). As Ritchey and Mussigbrod provided Garnet with the mines that supported the community's local economy, Davey provided the mercantile conduit that linked Garnet to the larger outside world and the national economy."*¹¹⁸

Of the four most influential persons involved in the history of Garnet; Dr Armistead Mitchell, Dr. Peter Mussigbrod, Samuel Ritchey and F.A. Davey, only Davey has extant resources directly associated with him, by ownership, within the Historic District. They include: Davey's Store (Feature 36), the Wells Hotel (Feature 37), the Livery Stable (Feature 5), the Honeymoon Cabin (Feature

¹¹⁴ Census records and obituary. In a personal correspondence with Allan Mathews, Michael Lawrence, Frank Davey's grand-nephew, says, "I believe that the Davey family were originally store keepers in Exmouth, Devon, which is a small coastal town on the English Channel. This would explain Frank's expertise in operating the various businesses at Garnet as he did." E-mail June 9, 2009.

¹¹⁵ John H. Toole, *The Baron, The Logger, The Miner and Me*, (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing, 1984). p.189.

¹¹⁶ Hall. p.19.

¹¹⁷ Garnet Preservation Association, "Garnet Montana," (pamphlet published by BLM Missoula Field Office). 2008.

¹¹⁸ Hall. p.20-21.

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11) and a log stable used to store carriages (Feature 44). In contrast, what remains of the Mitchell/Mussigbrod Mill is located approximately one-fourth mile south of the town alongside the road leading down China Grade and Bear Gulch. The mill has been extensively altered throughout the years.

As with most gold mining towns of the 19th and early 20th centuries, the boom at Garnet was short-lived and began to phase out as early as 1900 when the vein of rich red ore of the Nancy Hanks mine came to an abrupt end. Despite some limited success by lessees to relocate the vein, by 1902, neither the Nancy Hanks nor the Shamrock (which is located to the east of the Nancy Hanks on the same vein structure) warranted more than three sentences in the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Mines of the State of Montana. That report states:

*The Nancy Hanks and Shamrock mines, in the Garnet district, worked but little during the past two years. Lessees tried both properties, but with indifferent success. Both at present require development.*¹¹⁹

Mr. Byrne also reported that the Grant & Hartford and much of the Mitchell-Mussigbrod group had been leased out and, the Magone & Anderson Group needed deeper development to reach a better grade of ore.

A map of the First Chance (Garnet) Mining District compiled by W. D. Rumsey and published in *The Mining World* on September 16, 1905, showed sixty four claims in the district. The exact number of those claims that were being actively worked is unknown. The accompanying article discussing the status of the Nancy Hanks, the Shamrock, the Lead King and the Red Cloud states:

*But as the work of development progressed, as the shafts gained depths or more than 250 feet, as heavier machinery became necessary, capital was lacking and the mines were allowed to fill up with water...At the same time leasers went to work wherever an opportunity was offered, and the present prosperity of Garnet is mainly due to their untiring efforts.*¹²⁰

An April 1909 report by Dr. Alfred Borgnis abstracted by J. T. Pardee in his 1916 *Field Notes of the Garnet Mining District* revealed that there were 22 claims in 1909. All but five were patented. A patented mining claim was one for which the Federal Government had passed its title to the claimant, making it private land. A person could mine and remove minerals from a mining claim without a mineral patent. However, a mineral patent gave the owner exclusive title to the locatable minerals and title to the surface and other resources. With a Patented Claim, the miner owned the land as well as the minerals.

During the first decade of the new century, occasional mining successes occurred. Al Lowery, who had been associated with the discovery of the original strike at the Nancy Hanks in 1896, found a continuation of the vein in 1905 while leasing from Samuel Ritchey. However, the vein was soon lost again.

Still the town remained optimistic about its future. In September of 1905, Samuel Ritchey and Gus Dahlberg, a partner with others in the Lucky Star (1905) claim and later the "Bryan," purchased and expanded the Garnet Water System owned by W.C. Taylor. With this expansion, the purity and availability of water, supplied by "...a never failing spring of pure, cold mountain water," was assured. Pipes running from the hillside reservoir brought much needed water to the residences and business of Garnet of which there were fewer each year.¹²¹ Frank Davey, owner of the general store and the stage line, hoping no doubt to bolster the spirits of the residents hanging on to the dream of a revived Garnet, reported that he had talked to officials of the new Milwaukee Railroad, which was to run along the north bank of the Clark Fork River, and that they informed him that a spur line was planned from Bearmouth to

¹¹⁹ John Byrne, *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Inspector of Mines of the State of Montana* (Helena: Independent Publishing Company, 1902).

¹²⁰ *The Mining World*. Vol. 23, No. 11, 1905. p.325.

¹²¹ *The Drummond Call*, September 8, 1905.

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Garnet. To anyone who had traveled the difficult road up from Bearmouth to Garnet, that news must have seemed preposterous. And indeed, the spur line was never built.

Despite difficulties, Dr. Peter Mussigbrod continued to extol the virtues of mining at Garnet when he told the *Anaconda Standard* in December of 1905 that:

As to my property, I am working it right along. During the year the yield has been about \$100,000, and next year it will be double, for I have the ore –it is blocked out. It is my intention to start the stamp mill in the spring if everything goes right... The ore in the Mussigbrod mines is not as rich as that in the Nancy Hanks but it runs from \$20 to \$50 in gold per ton which is not bad. I have one tunnel 1,000 feet long and other tunnels of various lengths.

Besides developing the properties I represent, I have taken a bond on one of Sam Ritchey's claims and am now striking a shaft in it. I believe I will catch the vein of rich ore on which Lowry is working, for it is right in line with the work.¹²²

Dr. Mussigbrod, like most mine owners, was an optimist and a good promoter. By 1905, Henry Grant, pioneer placer miner and developer of the Grant Hartford mine, the Sierra and numerous other mines, had died, and his estate owned the Homestake lode, upon which a number of commercial buildings stood on the east end of Garnet's main street. In February of that year, Dr. Mussigbrod added to his popularity by purchasing a quarter interest in the Homestake. Building owners on that section of the Homestake had experienced frustration at not being able to gain clear title to their buildings. To rectify this problem, Mussigbrod gave title to the business owners from his newly acquired share of the Homestake.¹²³

According to Daniel Hall, Mussigbrod's friendly relations with miners played a role in the effectiveness of the unions of Garnet. Hall writes:

Dr. Mussigbrod's background and education, studying natural science, Latin, and philosophy followed by a doctorate in philosophy, also played a role in the successful union negotiations. He was a man who had travelled the world, studied at some of the finer institutions of higher learning and received a thoroughly Renaissance education, and he represented a factor in Garnet's development which cannot be overlooked.¹²⁴

The *Daily Missoulian* of June 2, 1905 reported that enthusiastic plans had been made for upcoming Miners Union Day to be held on June 13th. Dr. Mussigbrod agreed to be "officer of the day," presiding over "a parade from the hall to the grounds," where sporting events were to be held during the day. They included a one-hundred-yard dash for men, pole vaulting, a fifty yard dash for boys under 15, a running high jump, a fifty-yard foot race for ladies, a sack race, a fifty-yard foot race for girls under 15, a three legged race, a fifty-yard dash "for fat men," a double handed drilling contest, a wheelbarrow race, a fifty-yard race for boys under 10 years, and a fifty-yard race for girls under 10 years. Each contest would award substantial cash prizes ranging from \$1.00 for second place in the girls footrace to \$50 for the winner of the drilling contest. A ball was scheduled to "commence promptly at 9 o'clock when the grand march will be called." Music would be furnished by "Vasser's orchestra of Missoula."¹²⁵

Despite the optimism of mine owners such as Mussigbrod, during the second decade of the 20th Century Garnet experienced what mining communities throughout the west were experiencing – an end to an era of mostly productive years of hard rock mining. Very few new discoveries were being made nation-wide and mine owners had to chase the precious metals deeper and deeper into the

¹²² *Anaconda Standard*, December, 1905, p.7.

¹²³ Daley & Mohler, 40-41 citing an article in the *Drummond Call*, February 2, 1906. p.7.

¹²⁴ Hall, p.22.

¹²⁵ *Daily Missoulian*, June 2, 1905.

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earth at a time when prices for those commodities continued to decline.¹²⁶ As production and prices dropped, Garnet's population decreased from 352 people in 1900; to 155 in 1910; to 90 residents by the 1920 census.¹²⁷

On October 1, 1912, this de-population was assisted by a fire of unknown origin that started in the J. F. Fitzgerald Hotel and Saloon located on the eastern end of Garnet's main street. The fire quickly jumped across the street and destroyed many of the town's commercial buildings, including a carpenter shop owned by F.A. Davey, who also lost two dwellings as did the Henry Grant estate. Garnet had no real water pressure or fire department with which to fight the blaze. There is little doubt that the fire would have spread to claim Kelly's, (which was scorched), Davey's Store and the Wells Hotel, had not there been a physical gap between the last building to the east and Kelly's. The buildings that burned were abutted in a tight row along both sides of the main street. According to a "Special Report," by *The Missoulian* of the fire, Kelly's, Davey's Store and the Wells Hotel "...were saved by the energetic efforts of the townspeople."¹²⁸

The fire started in the early morning hours and was still burning when Tom Tonkin, who was severely burned, was transported by stage to Bearmouth for treatment. The fire had destroyed all buildings on both sides of the street up to Kelly's. According to Tom Cook, who reported the event to the *Missoulian*, Tom Tonkin had alerted the townspeople, however, the fire spread rapidly, burning the commercial buildings and "...all of the residences and shacks in the lower end of town."¹²⁹ The commercial buildings were never rebuilt.

During the years that followed the fire, mining activity in the district waxed and waned due to the low price of metals and the cost of retrieving high quality ores. The Magone & Anderson, a consistent producer from 1910 through 1914, virtually ceased production until 1922 when it reopened and then only produced for one year. The Shamrock's production, continuous from 1906 through 1916 with varied success, closed after 1916. The Nancy Hanks produced ores sporadically from 1902 to 1909 with a very successful production year in 1905. It was a consistent producer from 1910 until 1919 with very successful production years during 1915-1917, but U.S. Bureau of Mines records show virtually no production (only 1 ton of ore in 1921) for the 1920s. The *Mineral Resources of the United States* for the early 1920s reported only four deep mines operating in the district. Garnet, like many of its mining counterparts in the West, almost became a ghost town during this period, but managed to barely hold on due to the tenacity of a few residents who simply refused to give up and move away.

The blow delivered to the fabric of Garnet by the fire of late 1912, destroyed much of its social structure as a community. The diminished mining activity and resultant decrease in investment capital thwarted any plans that might be made to rebuild the business strip that had existed to the east of Kelly's Saloon on both sides of the street. In 1931, six lode mines, including the Grant and Hartford, Homestake, Climax, Lady Jane, Tiger and Mountain View operated at Garnet. Four organized placer operations were also active in the First Chance District; however, none were located at Garnet. Reports conflict as to the production numbers of the district during that year. One report states "The output from lode mines, valued at \$3,425, was all first-class ore of smelting grade..."¹³⁰ However, statistics from the U. S. Bureau of Mines show that production values from the Grant & Hartford, Shamrock, and Tiger lodes alone totaled \$37,325.27.¹³¹

A brief resurgence of mining activity came to the town during the Great Depression, when in 1934 the Roosevelt Administration and Congress passed the Gold Reserve Act, which set a minimum price for gold at \$35 per ounce, almost doubling its

¹²⁶ Eric Twitty. *Riches To Rust – A Guide to Mining in the Old West* (Montrose, Colorado: Western Reflections Publishing, 2002) p.266.

¹²⁷ U.S. Census records for 1900, 1910 & 1920 - Garnet Precinct.

¹²⁸ *The Missoulian*, October 1, 1912 (front page)

¹²⁹ *Ibid.* p.5.

¹³⁰ T. H. Miller, *Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Montana*, (Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1931. USGS. Washington.) p.498.

¹³¹ *The Mining Journal* April 30, 1935:24 and September 15, 1936:19

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1930s value. This price combined with technological advances made it feasible to mine the area's gold ore. As a result, Garnet again became a hub of mining activity as hundreds of unemployed workers flocked to the area, triggering a minor economic recovery of what was left of the business district -- Davey's General Store, Kelly's Saloon and the Wells Hotel. In short order, a new school, a saloon, and several residences were constructed.¹³² Production on Homestake, Free Coinage, the Nancy Hanks, the Grant & Hartford, and the Tiger claims increased. The year 1935 saw the construction of the "Majestic" Mill, located southeast of the town site on the Mountain View/Majestic Lode.

The development of the Mountain View property followed the pattern of other mines in Garnet; an initial claim followed by a period of sporadic operation over a twenty year period; followed by an expansion of activity. The time frame of the Mountain View cycle mirrored the decline of Garnet. Located in June of 1908 by W.P. Shipler and S.E. Adams, the Mountain View and Majestic lodes were located about three-fourths of a mile east of the town site. Not much activity occurred during the decade after the discovery, however, renewed development started in the 1920s. Still, it was not consistent until the late 1920s -- early 1930s, when production was noted as "significant" to the mining district's total output in a report by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The total district production was a meager \$3,425 in metals with most of it gold not requiring smelting.¹³³

In May of 1934, shortly after President Roosevelt raised the price of gold to \$35 an ounce, W.P. Shipler filed a claim and location for the "Majestic Mill Site." By the spring of 1935 a 25 ton amalgamation mill was in operation and being funded by the Lackawanna Gold Mining Company, which was capitalized by interests in New York and California. Seven men worked the mine and mill. In 1936, the Lackawanna enterprise failed and Shipler leased the property to Thomas Gordon and C.G. Cameron of Niehart, Montana. Work commenced again with the addition of a new air compressor.¹³⁴

By 1937, the operation had been leased out again, this time to V.W. Haylett of Walla Walla, Washington, who expanded the power plant and brought in other equipment to add flotation to the amalgamation and concentration process. To increase production, he also cut a tunnel to intercept the Mountain View at a depth of 300 feet. The following year, new investors took over, renaming the Majestic Mill as The Mountain View. Production increased at the "flotation-amalgamation gravity concentration plant," and sixteen people were employed. In the spring of 1939, the Mountain View Mill, now incorporated, was leased out again and Shipler reported 96 percent recovery in gold values working with a reduced crew of twelve. Production at the Mountain View shut down on September 1, 1939. Some 2,000 feet of tunnels had been constructed during its life.¹³⁵

Historian, John H. Toole, described Garnet's revival in his book, *The Baron, the Logger, the Miner, and Me*, when he wrote of a visit to the town in 1934.

*Garnet had everything: a two-story hotel, a large dance hall, a post office, and a saloon. All thumped to life in 1934. In place of skimmers cracking their whips over the rumps of their horse and ox teams, there was now the roar of Model A Ford pickups.*¹³⁶

Despite the increase in the price of gold, none of the Depression era miners realized high profits from the low grade ores. However, most were able to support themselves and their families during those dire economic years. The goal of the average miner in the 1930s became economic survival, rather than the dream of striking it rich, as had been the case in the 19th Century. The onset of World War II essentially ended much of the lode mining in Garnet as government-enacted restrictions under "L-208" prohibited all

¹³² HRA. *Historical Resource Study*, p.53

¹³³ Garren J. Meyer. *A Cultural History of the Garnet Mining District and Analysis of the Mountain View Mill Site* (24 GN 355), senior project, University of Montana: Spring, 1992. p.56.

¹³⁴ Meyer, *The Historical Archaeology of Garnet Ghost Town*. "A Cultural History of the Garnet Mining District and Analysis of the Mountain View Mill Site," *Contributions to Anthropology*, No 10. University of Montana: February, 1997. p.126-127.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ John Toole, *The Baron, The Logger, The Miner and Me*. (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing, 1984). p.65.

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precious metal extraction processes unless the mine also produced metals necessary for war-time industries. Opportunities for employment in the war effort drew many of the people out of Garnet and with the death of Frank Davey in 1947 and the disposal of his property at auction in 1948, the community became a virtual ghost town.

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Interviews

(All interview transcripts or videos available at Bureau of Land Management Field Office, Missoula, Montana, unless otherwise noted.)

BALDWIN, SHARON (nee SEADIN). Sharron Baldwin (accompanied by daughter, Pam Baldwin) interviewed at Hebner Cabin, Garnet, Montana, by Valerie Schafer on August 1, 2003.

BRIGGS, SHARON (nee MCDONALD). Sharon Briggs (accompanied by Pat McDonald, brother; Don McDonald, uncle) interviewed at Missoula BLM office by Valerie Schafer on November 16, 2001.

DAHL, MARIAN and daughter Marjorie (Maggie) Wilson by interviewers Gloria and Al Wahlin on December 30, 1983 in Tacoma Washington. Transcript 60 pages.

ELLINGSEN, JOHN D. John Ellingsen interviewed by Allan Mathews on June_ 2006, Nevada City, Montana. Notes available at Missoula BLM Field Office.

FITZGERALD, CATHERINE. "Conversation with Sister Catherine Fitzgerald of Oregon" dated August 6, 1970. Garnet, Montana.

FITZGERALD, FRANK "A Reminiscence of Garnet, Montana," Frank Fitzgerald interviewed by Darla Bruner on October 4, 1999.

GATES (SCALF), LOIS M. Lois Scaff interviewed at Missoula BLM office by Valerie Schafer and Dick Fichtler, March 16, 2002.

HAMMOND, HELEN. Interview with Helen Hammond by S. Flaherty, May 17, 1978, Missoula, Montana.

HARNS, (ELLIOTT) BILLIE. Notes from interview by Allan Mathews at Garnet Ghost Town, July 11, 2008.

JONES, LEO F. & GENE. Interviewed at Garnet Ghost Town by Allan Mathews, BLM ranger on September 16, 2004.

HAWE, ROBERT GLEN (TIM). Tim Hawe interviewed at Missoula BLM office by Darla Bruner on March 19, 2001.

KIMBALL, HILMA HANSON. "Journal of Remembrances – 1879-1933." Unpublished journal.

KOHR, DANIEL. Daniel Kohr interviewed at BLM Missoula office by Valerie Schafer & Dick Fichtler on January 18, 2002.

MARSH, HAZEL: Interview with Hazel Marsh by Jim Scott, October 24, 1989.

MCDONALD, PATRICK G. Patrick G. McDonald (accompanied by Sharon (nee McDonald) Briggs, sister; Donald McDonald, uncle, interviewed at BLM office, Missoula by Valerie Shafer on November 16, 2001.

MOORE, WALTER and RUTH MOORE. Walter & Ruth Moore interviewed by (unknown) Garnet Ghost Town Preservation Society (date of interview – unknown) Transcript available at Missoula BLM office and Mansfield Library-University of Montana, Missoula. Call # OH-166-4.

MORIN, MARY JANE (ADAMS) "Memories of Garnet Montana," an interview with Mary Jane Adams Morin, 2000. Bureau of Land Management. (Mary Jane interviewed on October 4, 1999 - Visitor's Center, Garnet, Montana by Darla Brunner.)

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MORIN, MARY JANE (ADAMS). Interviewed by Gloria Wahlin on December 4, 1984 at Mary Jane's house in Missoula, Montana for Oral History 220. Transcript 44 pages.

PIQUETTE, JIM. Jim Piquette interviewed by Dan Hall on February 17, 1989.

RITCHEY, HELENE (SMITH) and BOB SMITH. Helene Smith (nee Ritchey) and Bob Smith interviewed at Santa Cruz, California on September 2, 1985 by Gloria Wahlin, Kenneth & Mary Helm. Transcript (56 pages).

"RITCHEY FAMILY HISTORY as told by OLIVE RITCHIE HART." CD of Olive Hart remembering Drummond and Garnet, Montana. Ca 1982.

RITCHEY FAMILY. Jack D. Barnes, great-grandson of Riley S. Ritchie (brother of Sam J. Ritchie) – visited Garnet June 18, 2005, tour by Allan Mathews- provided a hand written transcript of taped interview with Olive Ritchie Hart (Sam Ritchie's daughter).

ROBINSON, LESTER. Lester Robinson (accompanied by his brother, LeRoy Robinson and Leroy's wife, Elsie; Lauris Robinson, cousin and his wife, J.) interviewed at BLM office, Missoula on November 14, 2001 by Valerie Schafer.

ROBINSON, LAURIS. Lauris Robinson (accompanied by his wife, Eleanore, brother Lester, cousin and wife J. LeRoy Robinson, cousin and wife, Elsie.) interviewed at Missoula BLM office by Valerie Schafer on November 14, 2001.

ROBINSON, LEROY. LeRoy Robinson (accompanied by his wife, Elsie; Lester Robinson, brother and his wife; Lauris Robinson, cousin, and his wife Eleanore) interviewed at Missoula BLM office by Valerie Schafer on November 14, 2001.

SULLIVAN, MARCELLA. *The Marcella Tapes – Conversations on a Trip to Western Montana – June 22-25, 1995*. Marcella Sullivan Snyder (age 86) & Michael Shawn McElwee. Marcella lived in Garnet 1907-1913. 58 page transcript available at BLM Missoula Field Office. Also notes of Discussion between Michael McElwee and Allan Mathews, BLM Park Ranger at Garnet Ghost Town – July 2, 2008

TOOLE, JOHN. John Toole interviewed by Hunter Ten Brook, April 1983. Mansfield Library, University of Montana.

WELLS, THOMAS (grandson of J.K. Wells). "A Walk With Tom Wells Through Garnet" Notes written by Allan Mathews, BLM park ranger, July 30, 2004.

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Baldwin, Sharon Seadin, 1971. Letter to Mr. John Crouch, dated February 9, concerning her family and experiences in Garnet. Also letter of January 28. Letter to Bureau of Land Management personnel dated June 15, 1970.

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